0956-B-03 PREX 7.10:FBIS-EAS-92-185

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-185
Wednesday
23 September 1992

JB 99-017115

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-185 CONTENTS *23 September 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Watanabe Outlines National Peace Strategy at UN *[KYODO]* 1
Cambodian Foreign Minister Discusses Peace Plan 1
Suggests Elections Without Khmer Rouge *[KYODO]* 1
Lauds Tokyo's Efforts in Cambodia *[KYODO]* 2
Team of SDF Engineer Troops Departs for Cambodia *[KYODO]* 2
PRC Allowed at International Steel Meeting *[KYODO]* 2
Australia's Keating Discusses Bilateral Relations *[KYODO]* 3
Comments on APEC, Regional Relations *[KYODO]* 3
Bank To Extend 39 Billion-Yen Loan to Brazil *[KYODO]* 4
Miyazawa, Finance Minister on Currency Movements 4
Miyazawa: Yen's Advance Within Normal Range *[KYODO]* 4
Hata: Tokyo To Watch Movements *[KYODO]* 4
Hata Hints at Intervention *[KYODO]* 4
Hata Calls for Currency Stability *[KYODO]* 5
Ex-Sagawa Kyubin Chief Denies Illegal Donations *[KYODO]* 5
Single-Seat Constituency System Proposed *[KYODO]* 6
Panel Members Oppose Easing Land Tax System *[KYODO]* 6
Work Begins To Dismantle Nuclear Ship Reactor *[KYODO]* 7
MITI To Control Weapons-Making Machine Trade *[KYODO]* 7
Pact Signed on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Site *[KYODO]* 7
Land Prices Fall First Time in Survey History *[KYODO]* 8
3 Million-Strong Trade Union To Disband in March *[KYODO]* 8
Firm Rejects Request on Venture With Russia *[KYODO]* 9

North Korea

Insufficient Supply of Foodstuffs Alleged *[KYODO]* 9
Environmental Dangers of Shipping Plutonium Noted *[KCNA]* 10
National Environmental Protection Policy Noted *[KCNA]* 10
Paper Says U.S. 'Main Force' Behind DLP Power *[KCNA]* 10
Kim Yong-sun Receives PRC Jiangsu Delegation *[KCNA]* 11
South Defector Explains Decision To Come North *[KCNA]* 11
ROK Military Chief Said Inciting 'War Fever' *[KCNA]* 12

South Korea

ROK, Taiwan Close Embassies in Taipei, Seoul *[YONHAP]* 12
No Tae-u Meets PRC Foreign Minister at UN *[YONHAP]* 12
No Tae-u's China Visit Called 'Turning Point' *[YONHAP]* 13
Accords To Be Signed During No's Visit to PRC *[Seoul TV]* 13
PRC To Open Distribution, Construction to ROK *[TONG-A ILBO 16 Sep]* 13
Article Examines PRC's Increasing Trade Pressure *[CHOSON ILBO 17 Sep]* 14
More PRC Agricultural Products Imported *[HANGYORE SINMUN 22 Sep]* 15
Parts of Draft Aviation Accord With PRC Agreed *[YONHAP]* 15
Georgia's Shevardnadze Seeks Closer Economic Ties *[YONHAP]* 15
Minister Proposes Asian Nuclear Safety Body *[YONHAP]* 16
'Violent Demonstrations' in DPRK Alleged *[YONHAP]* 16
Parties Agree To Normalize Assembly Quickly *[YONHAP]* 17

I

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Further on Hun Sen Meeting PRC's Xu Dunxin *[SPK]* 18
Xu Makes 'No Great Progress' With KR *[KYODO]* 18
SNC Members Attend 20th Session 22 Sep *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 18
Meeting Discusses Various Issues *[AFP]* 19
Khmer Rouge Attends Military Working Group *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 19

Indonesia

Minister Says Portugal Ties Could Solve Problems *[Jakarta Radio]* 21
Suharto, Dutch Minister Discuss Aid, Cooperation *[ANTARA]* 21
Cooperation Agreement Signed *[Jakarta Radio]* 21
Suharto Meets Swedish Industries Minister *[Jakarta Radio]* 22
Minister Installs New East Timor Governor 18 Sep *[Jakarta Radio]* 22
Separatist Claims Military Murdered Acehnese *[AFP]* 22

Philippines

Japanese Surpass Americans as Biggest Investors *[MANILA BULLETIN 19 Sep]* 22
Manila, Russia's Kuibyshev Sign Trade Agreement *[AFP]* 23
Military Open To Foreign Venue for Peace Talks *[BUSINESS WORLD 23 Sep]* 23
Honasan To Form Team for Peace Negotiations *[Manila Radio]* 24
First-Half Balance of Payments Surplus 'Down' *[BUSINESS WORLD 18 Sep]* 24

Thailand

Royal Decree Names Chuan Likphai Prime Minister *[Bangkok TV]* 24
Decree Names House President, Vice Presidents *[Bangkok Radio]* 25
Anan Receives Congratulations From President Bush *[BANGKOK POST 23 Sep]* 25
Minister Wants Burmese Karens Out of Border Area *[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]* 25
Burmese Help Sought in Raid on Drug Enclave *[THE NATION 22 Sep]* 25
Army Commander Reviews Border Situation *[Bangkok Radio]* 26
Daily Reviews Anan's Economic Accomplishments *[THE NATION 22 Sep]* 26
Coalition Split Over Choice of Defense Minister *[BANGKOK POST 23 Sep]* 27
Anan, Cabinet Ministers Threatened *[THE NATION 23 Sep]* 28

Vietnam

Assembly Elects Le Duc Anh New State President *[Hanoi International]* 28
New Assembly Chairman, Standing Committee Elected *[Hanoi Radio]* 29
New Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh Profiled *[VNA]* 30

Japan

Watanabe Outlines National Peace Strategy at UN

OW2309011992 Tokyo KYODO in English
0058 GMT 23 Sep 92

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe unveiled Japan's international peace strategy Tuesday [22 September], featuring stepped-up United Nations peacekeeping and a coordinated assault on world poverty and other social ills.

In a speech to the U.N. General Assembly, Watanabe also signaled that Japan wants to clear its name in the U.N. Charter as well as overhaul the creaking U.N. system. Specifically, Watanabe said Japan wants the world body to erase from the charter the "former-enemies clauses," which refer to the defeated World War II Axis powers, although not by name. Those clauses are now no more than "historical relics" from a distant past, Watanabe said.

"The United Nations is entering an era of greater potential than it has ever experienced in its nearly half-century history," Watanabe said in prepared remarks. With the cold war over, he said, the world body now faces the test of whether it can evolve into a global organization "with the capability to achieve peace and prosperity for all mankind."

Presenting what he described as Japan's "peace strategy," Watanabe identified a five-pronged approach for building a peaceful world. The strategy ranges from arms control and stronger diplomacy to region-specific talks and strengthened U.N. peacekeeping operations.

First, nuclear and conventional arms control would significantly ease international tension, Watanabe said, calling for renewal of the seven-year-old Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty when it comes up for review in 1995. He said Japan is also ready to help the former Soviet Union slash its nuclear arms program by providing job training to its weapons scientists.

Despite a bitter row between Japan and Russia that erupted in the aftermath of President Boris Yeltsin's aborted visit to Japan in mid-September, Watanabe said Tokyo feels it is important for bilateral ties "to expand in all its aspects on a balanced basis."

Paralleling arms control efforts, Watanabe proposed that the U.N. set up a "conflict information clearinghouse" within its Secretariat to forestall the outbreak of hostilities. But he expressed reservations about "preventive deployment" of U.N. peacekeeping forces, as proposed by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Butrus-Ghali's proposal would allow deployment of U.N. forces in the world's flash points even if only one party to a given conflict consents.

The Japanese peace strategy as outlined by Watanabe also involves plain old diplomacy, either through regional organizations or individual member states. For its part, Japan will step up its diplomatic efforts in the Asia-Pacific region for the sake of regional peace and stability, Watanabe said. He cited Japan's peace initiative in Cambodia as an example of a new activism in Japanese diplomacy.

Apart from the military sphere, such nonmilitary threats as damage to the global environment, refugees, poverty, overpopulation, drugs and AIDS have become increasingly serious menaces to human welfare, Watanabe said. As part of Japan's contribution to tackling such problems, he noted that the Japanese Government plans to host an African development conference in autumn next year in Tokyo. Japan also plans to propose a special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to environmental issues before 1997 as a follow-up to the recent Earth Summit in Brazil, he said.

As the U.N. approaches the 50th anniversary of its founding, Watanabe said, it is time for the world body to "reshape itself in response to the epochal changes" that have impinged on the world's power configuration. Apart from calling for the deletion of the enemy clauses from the charter, Watanabe made an indirect pitch for a permanent Japanese seat on the Security Council with a call to change the "composition" of the decision-making U.N. body.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Discusses Peace Plan

Suggests Elections Without Khmer Rouge

OW2209105992 Tokyo KYODO in English
1020 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Three of Cambodia's four rival factions may have to prepare for next spring's elections without the Khmer Rouge, a member of the country's Supreme National Council (SNC) reportedly said in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Hor Namhong, a member of the national reconciliation body and foreign minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, made the remarks in talks with Koshiro Ishida, chairman of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito, party officials said.

Officials quoted Hor Namhong as saying the Khmer Rouge should be cast aside if it does not return to the peace process by the end of October at the latest.

Sounding a pessimistic note, he told Ishida the hard-line guerrilla faction has not abandoned its aspirations to regain control of Cambodia.

Hor Namhong was less explicit in separate talks later with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato, but he told Miyazawa election preparations must begin soon as time is limited, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Cambodian official, visiting Japan briefly on his way home from talks with U.S. officials in Hawaii, reportedly told Miyazawa past international attempts to address specific Khmer Rouge concerns have failed.

He told Miyazawa and Kato that he was not optimistic that the Khmer Rouge would rejoin the peace process of its own accord, saying more pressure must be exerted on the group from the outside.

Miyazawa and Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating discussed the possibility of Cambodian elections without the Khmer Rouge in talks Monday, according to Australian diplomatic sources.

The Khmer Rouge has refused to join Cambodia's three other factions in regrouping its forces for United Nations-supervised disarmament and demobilization, as mandated in last October's Paris peace accords.

Hor Namhong told Miyazawa the Cambodian people are now more aware and more appreciative than ever of Japan's role in helping bring peace to Cambodia, the Foreign Ministry officials said.

He reiterated the support of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh government Prime Minister Hun Sen for Japan's decision to dispatch a 683-strong contingent to Cambodia under the U.N. umbrella to help clear roads of mines and to prepare for the election.

Apparently referring to the various conditions being laid down by the guerrilla group, Hor Namhong was quoted as saying care should be taken so the bounds of the Paris accords are not overstepped.

Earlier in the day, Japan was lauded by Australia for its participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

Officials said visiting Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa discussed present moves in the Cambodian peace process, including the possibility of carrying through with the planned elections next spring without waiting for cooperation from the Khmer Rouge.

The officials said the idea under discussion among concerned nations aims to induce the Khmer Rouge to return to the peace process by showing it that its cooperation, while important, is not an absolute necessity.

Lauds Tokyo's Efforts in Cambodia

OW2109151592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan's efforts to help bring peace to Cambodia are welcome and appreciated, a member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) said here Monday.

Foreign Ministry officials said Hor Namhong, a member of the national reconciliation body and foreign minister of the government in Phnom Penh, made the remarks in a meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada.

Hor Namhong stopped over in Japan earlier Friday on his return to Cambodia from the United States. He is scheduled to leave Tokyo Tuesday.

On Sunday, eight Japanese military officers arrived in Phnom Penh as the first members of a 683-strong contingent under the United Nations umbrella.

The officials said Hor Namhong and Owada both stressed the need for the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction to be brought back into the peace process.

The guerrilla group, which is the strongest of the three resistance factions that fought together against the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh over the past decade, has refused to report its troops to U.N.-supervised cantonment sites for disarmament and demobilization as spelled out in last October's Paris peace accords.

Team of SDF Engineer Troops Departs for Cambodia

OW2309022092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 23 KYODO—The first advance mission of Self-Defense Forces [SDF] engineering troops left for Cambodia on Wednesday [23 September] from an air base in central Japan to join United Nations peacekeeping activities. The 12-member group, along with six vehicles loaded on three C-130 transport aircraft, left the Air Self-Defense Force's Komaki Base, Aichi Prefecture, before 9 A.M. The team is scheduled to arrive in Phnom Penh on Friday after stopping over at Naha, Okinawa, and Thailand.

The second batch of the first advance mission comprising 18 officers will leave Komaki on Thursday and arrive in Phnom Penh on Saturday. The 160-member second advance mission is slated to arrive in Cambodia on October 3 and 4, followed by the 380-member main engineering corps October 13 and 14. The engineering corps will repair roads and bridges. Japanese peacekeeping missions in Cambodia are scheduled to end in October 1993.

Japan has already sent an eight-member delegation for cease-fire observation. The officers are training with the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in Phnom Penh. After a U.N. request for 683 Japanese peacekeepers in Cambodia, the government approved a plan earlier this month to send a total of more than 1,800 military and civilian personnel.

PRC Allowed at International Steel Meeting

OW2109113292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—A global steel industry organization has agreed to allow China to participate for the first time in its meeting, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Monday.

Given approval for its request, China will attend as an observer at the International Iron and Steel Institute's meeting to be held in Tokyo starting on October 4, the federation said.

The Brussels-based institute consists of major steelmakers and industry associations in 46 countries, including Czechoslovakia and Hungary from Eastern Europe.

China wants to exchange views with top managers of major steelmakers on ways to deal with its surging domestic steel demand, said analysts.

China's annual output of crude steel is expected to jump to 77 million tons this year because of its strong economic growth, they said.

Australia's Keating Discusses Bilateral Relations

OW2109063092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating on Monday welcomed French voters' approval of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

Keating told reporters at the Australian Embassy that the result of Sunday's French referendum will have "good psychological influences" worldwide.

The vote may also help unlock the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, he said, adding that people would generally conclude that "progress is being made in the development of an unified European market and this can probably have a good influence on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

The Australian prime minister arrived Sunday for a five-day visit.

Keating announced plans to hold a "Celebrate Australia" event in November 1993 and unveiled its logo with Eishiro Saito, honorary chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

The event is aimed at introducing Australia, its technology, education, culture, arts and business to the Japanese people.

Touching on bilateral relations, Keating said Australia and Japan have developed a "remarkable friendship" and are working together to bring economic prosperity and political stability to the Asia-Pacific region.

Comments on APEC, Regional Relations

OW2209054992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating said Tuesday he is "encouraged" by positive reactions so far to his proposal to hold periodic summit meetings of leaders of Asia-Pacific nations.

Keating told a news conference he has received "generally positive responses" from all sources, including Japan, the United States, Singapore, and China to the idea of holding meetings of leaders of the 15 members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

Keating said at the Japan National Press Club that the "institutionalization of APEC provides an opportunity" for the leaders of the region to meet and discuss regional issues, particularly economic issues.

He added that APEC would be "more successful if it had added impetus and strength that could be brought to the political floor by representation of heads of government."

Such meetings would "fill a conspicuous gap" in regional relations, Keating said, and would also "invest APEC with greater political weight and status."

"I believe it is a proposal which, if advanced carefully over the medium term and with thorough consultations on the specific details, will bring a beneficial coherence to the region," he said.

But Keating said that at this juncture, it is unlikely that the APEC summit meeting will encompass security matters.

The Australian prime minister, who arrived in Japan for a five- day official visit, said he supports Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

He said Australia is aware that Japan is "cautious and sensitive about projecting military power in the world," but pointed out that Japan is playing an "appropriate role" in Cambodia now under the auspices of the UN.

Turning to economic affairs, Keating cited recent trends toward "bilateral, subregional, and regional trade arrangements," such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) linking the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, and Southeast Asian nations' commitment to establish their own free trade arrangement.

He said he agreed with Miyazawa on Monday that "such arrangements should be open, consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and contribute to expansion of the world economy without hurting the interests of third countries."

He added that Australia and Japan should not "encourage subgroups in the Asia-Pacific regions which acquire an inward-looking or exclusive character."

Touching on Russian-Japanese relations, Keating reiterated that Australia "sympathizes with Japan's position"

on the territorial dispute involving four islands off Hokkaido, which were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Japan has been reluctant to provide full-scale economic assistance to Russia and other former Soviet republics due to the unresolved territorial problem.

Keating said he thought Japan has a "strong case" in the matter.

Turning to bilateral affairs, Keating said "a well-established economic relationship" between the two nations has "provided a secure basis" to develop "an active dialogue on a wide range of international and regional issues of shared concern."

Bank To Extend 39 Billion-Yen Loan to Brazil

OW2109085692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan will provide Brazil's state-run Development Bank with untied loans totaling 39 billion yen, the government-financed bank announced Monday.

The bank said 6.5 billion yen in loans will be provided to enterprises to finance capital investment for pollution controls.

It said the loan will be extended in parallel with a credit of 5 million dollars from the World Bank.

It said the remaining 32.5 billion yen in loans will be used to finance economic development projects. The Inter-American Development Bank will extend 2.5 million dollars for these projects as well under its multisectoral credit program, the bank said.

The bank said the loan agreements are to be signed in Washington Monday by Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, governor of the bank, and Marcilio Marques Moreira, Brazilian minister of economy, finance, and planning.

Miyazawa, Finance Minister on Currency Movements

Miyazawa: Yen's Advance Within Normal Range

OW2309064092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday [23 September] the yen's sharp gain against the U.S. dollar is within the range of ordinary fluctuations and authorities will not make immediate interventions. He attributed the advance to speculative transactions in the light of Britain's interest rate cut and the outcome of Sunday's French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty on European political and monetary union. The yen jumped 2.60 yen in New York on Tuesday to finish at 121.00-10 [figure as received] yen.

Hata: Tokyo To Watch Movements

OW2209153492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1503 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 22 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuesday Japan will keep close watch on currency movements in the wake of the yen's surge against the U.S. dollar earlier in the day.

"Tokyo intends to keep close contact with other industrialized nations to cope with the situation," said Hata, who is now attending the annual joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Tadao Chino, vice finance minister for international affairs, said the tempo of the yen's rise is "a little too fast."

Hata Hints at Intervention

OW2309005492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 22 KYODO—Japan's Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuesday [22 September] the yen is not too high against the dollar yet, but hinted that major industrial countries will intervene in currency markets if the yen makes a further sharp upturn.

Hata told a press conference that the current level of the yen is still not far from the range that the Group of Seven (G-7) leading economic powers endorsed at a meeting in January. But Hata said a wild upswing would be unacceptable, adding that the G-7 countries will take concerted steps to stem a sharp move in the markets.

"Stability in the markets is of vital importance," he said.

The dollar dropped to near its record low against the yen in New York trading Tuesday, falling temporarily below the 121 yen line.

Hata said there is lingering uncertainty in the markets due to the narrow margin of the French referendum vote approving the Maastricht Treaty on European political and monetary union.

The yen has come into the spotlight as market players are regarding it as relatively safe and stable.

Looking back on the series of international financial meetings in the past few days in Washington, Hata said the currency issue was the focus of attention among top financial and monetary officials of major countries.

"There was a consensus among the officials that the most important thing to secure currency stability is to strengthen the economic fundamentals," he said.

Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno, appearing with Hata in a joint news conference, said the narrow vote in France in Sunday's referendum is having

a lingering effect on the markets. The European Community (EC) may find it difficult to meet its target of completing the ratification of the treaty by the year-end, he said.

Mieno added, however, "I hope the ground will become firmer due to the recent rain," referring to the currency crisis that brought European unity plans to the verge of unraveling last week.

Hata Calls for Currency Stability

OW2309010392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 22 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata on Tuesday [22 September] made renewed calls for currency stability and budget deficit reductions. Speaking at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, Hata said it should be appreciated that the recent currency crisis is stabilizing. A continued instability in the exchange market could have a negative effect on global economic activities as well as on European economies.

"It is necessary for us to cooperate closely in striving to stabilize the currency markets," he said.

Noting the growing global demand for capital and the possibility of a fund shortage, Hata called on industrial countries to cut their budget deficits.

"(Industrial) countries should increase savings through reductions in budget deficits and other means, thereby preparing themselves to supply sufficient funds to developing countries," he said.

Hata also said the lending capacity of international lending organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank should be boosted to secure capital flows to developing countries. He called for an early activation of the agreed ninth quota increase in the IMF and for an agreement by the year-end on the 10th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA).

The ninth quota increase in the IMF, which provides for a 50 percent increase in the agency's total quota subscriptions, or membership fees, has yet to be put into effect due to the delay in the required amendments to the IMF's articles. The IDA is the World Bank's concessional loan associate and lends only to governments of very poor developing countries whose per capita gross national product (GNP) is below 1,200 dollars.

The negotiations for a 13-billion special drawing right (SDR) refunding have begun, but are not proceeding well due to reluctance on the part of some industrial countries with huge budget deficits.

Ex-Sagawa Kyubin Chief Denies Illegal Donations

OW2209121492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—A central figure in the Sagawa Kyubin scandal, former trucking company boss Hiroyasu Watanabe, denied Tuesday he had illegally donated company funds to politicians, and described allegations in the media as "unendurable."

Watanabe, former president of the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., made the denial in the opening of his trial at Tokyo District Court.

Watanabe said, "It is not true that I donated about 2 billion yen of illegal money to politicians."

He told the court that he could not endure allegations in the mass media that he donated some 2 billion yen to politicians.

Watanabe also denied he had been involved in costing his company as much as 95.2 billion yen in alleged illegal loans and loan guarantees, and denied intending to damage the company.

Standing trial in the nation's largest breach of trust case along with Watanabe are Jun Saotome, former managing director of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, and Munenobu Shoji, president of the mob-affiliated Hokusho Sangyo.

Saotome denied the charges and said he had not made any personal gain from the alleged activities. Shoji admitted the allegations against him.

The second hearing of the trial is scheduled on December 2.

Prosecutors said Watanabe began financing unlawful massive loans and debt guarantees to companies connected with "yakuza" gangsters and other companies after he asked a gang boss to stop a right-wing group from annoying former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The prosecutors said Watanabe made the request to Susumu Ishii, late former head of Japan's second-largest yakuza syndicate, Inagawa-Kai, after politicians consulted Watanabe over measures to stop a right-wing group from using loudspeaker trucks to demonstrate against Takeshita, who was to run for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in an election in November 1987.

The right-wing group was critical of Takeshita for what they regarded as his disloyalty to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Takeshita has headed the LDP's largest faction since Tanaka had a stroke in February 1985.

The prosecutors said Watanabe later asked a Fukushima-based bus and railroad company to persuade a

certain politician to help arrange for financial institutions to provide 100 billion yen to 150 billion yen to help cover up the unlawful loans.

Watanabe, the statement said, also asked the politician through the bus company president to put pressure on Kiyoshi Sagawa, founder of the Sagawa Group firms to withdraw Tokyo Sagawa's accusation against Watanabe over the huge loan scandal.

The trial is focused on whether some of the money might have found its way into the hands of about a dozen Japanese politicians, including Shin Kanemaru, a power broker in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Kanemaru quit as the party's vice president on August 27, when he acknowledged receiving 500 million yen in undeclared political contributions from the Tokyo trucking firm before the February 1990 general election.

He has refused prosecutors' repeated requests for him to submit to questioning over his connections with Watanabe.

Niigata Gov. Kiyoshi Kaneko stepped down early this month after his campaign managers admitted receiving 100 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin in May 1989.

Watanabe, Saotome, and two others were arrested in February on suspicion of inflicting massive financial damage on Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., an affiliate of the Kyoto-based Sagawa Kyubin, with which it has now been merged.

Watanabe and Saotome are accused of having provided some 95.2 billion yen in unlawful loans and debt guarantees in full knowledge that their company would not be able to retrieve the money from the Heiwado group and other companies, including Hokusho Sangyo.

It is Japan's largest breach of trust case in terms of the amount of money involved, dwarfing the 73.3 billion yen Itoman scandal.

Single-Seat Constituency System Proposed

OW2009115492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, leader of the third largest faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), proposed Sunday introducing a single-seat constituency system for the House of Representatives.

Calling for a sweeping review of the electoral system, Mitsuzuka also sought introduction of a complete proportional representation system for the House of Councillors.

Currently, upper house lawmakers are elected from national constituencies under a proportional representation system and prefectural constituencies.

Mitsuzuka made the proposals in a lecture at a study meeting of his faction in Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture, west of Tokyo.

Noting the low voter turnout at the July upper house contest reflected the public's distrust of politics, he said it is important for the party to make good on its pledge to implement comprehensive political reform.

He also referred to the Recruit Shares-for-Favors scandal of the late 1980s and the ongoing Sagawa Kyubin money scandal as major causes for the stalled political reform scheme.

He later told reporters, "Prime Minister (Kiichi) Miyazawa also has made it clear to thrash out a reform plan in line with the (party's) political reform outline. This means to suggest he will stake his political career (on the issue)."

His remarks were taken to urge Miyazawa, who has failed to disclose his own views on electoral reform, to opt for a single-seat constituency system for lower house elections.

Terming the inclusion of deficit-covering bonds in the fiscal 1993 budget "a means of implementing policies," Mitsuzuka said whether such bonds are issued should depend on the revenue situation.

The government should make a conclusion on the issue at the end of the year, he said.

He later said the government should issue deficit-covering bonds only for next fiscal year's budget, saying, "it's an issue that will fade away as improvement in the economy speeds up."

Mitsuzuka said he opposed an idea that the government will help finance a planned firm to be established to purchase real estate held by financial institutions as collateral for bad loans, saying lending organizations should help themselves.

He also proposed slashing 10 percent of the 1 trillion yen in military spending worldwide and using it to abolish nuclear arsenals and conserve the environment.

He said Japan should exert leadership to realize this goal at the summit of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations to be held in Tokyo next year.

Panel Members Oppose Easing Land Tax System

OW1809131592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—Many members of an advisory panel to the prime minister objected Friday to relaxing Japan's land tax system, government officials said.

Some members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and some business leaders have urged the government's

tax commission to make such reforms as reviving special treatment on replacement of residential housing and reviewing land tax rates.

But at the year's second commission meeting Friday in Tokyo, many argued that reviving special treatment would only contribute to underpinning land prices, which have not dropped enough, saying the land tax rate should be raised to 0.3 percent as stipulated under the law, the officials said.

The current 0.2 percent rate was adopted as a stopgap measure to rescue landowners after unprecedented land-price inflation.

After the meeting, panel chairman Hiroshi Kato told reporters the objections apparently reflected the widespread view that stable land prices have not been attained.

As for reviewing the stock capital gains tax, another focus of fiscal 1993 tax reform, the panel established a special study group, the officials said.

The group confirmed its plan to review the interest and stock capital gains taxes comprehensively, instead of just working on temporary measures to help the flagging stock market and slowing economy.

Work Begins To Dismantle Nuclear Ship Reactor

OW1809065592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0457 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Aomori, Sept. 18 KYODO—The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute on Friday launched an operation to dismantle the reactor of Japan's first and only nuclear-powered ship.

The institute plans to remove the reactor from the ship, now berthed at Sekinehama port in Mutsu, Aomori Prefecture, and display it for the general public in a new facility to be constructed at the port.

Operations are scheduled to be completed around the end of 1995 and with the expense of the new facility included will cost some 9.5 billion yen.

The body of the ship is scheduled for billions of yen worth of refurbishing and by about 1997 will be among the world's largest sea-going cruise vessels, officials said.

On Friday, a ceremony was held at the port for the safety of operations, and equipment to be used in the dismantling were brought on board.

The 8,242-ton Mutsu experienced reactor trouble on its maiden voyage in 1974, leaking radiation. After the accident, the Mutsu's home port was moved to Sekinehama from Ominato, also in Aomori Prefecture, following strong protests from local fishermen and residents.

All trials of the ship were completed last year.

According to the institute, actual dismantling operations will begin September 24 when the water in the bottom of the ship to cover the radiation emitted by the reactor during operation will start to be removed.

In early October, an 180-ton, 13-meter-high steel room will be constructed in the room directly above the reactor. After that, the room will be sealed tightly to prevent the escape of radiation to the outside.

Spent nuclear fuel will be removed from the reactor by opening the lid of the reactor container next spring. Around the summer of 1995, the Mutsu will be loaded onto a platform where the body of the vessel will be sliced into three and the reactor removed.

MITI To Control Weapons-Making Machine Trade

OW1909054892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry will tighten controls on exports of machinery that can be used to develop and produce mass-destruction weapons such as nuclear and chemical weapons, officials said Saturday.

Details of restrictive measures will be worked out by a newly inaugurated subcommittee of the ministry's Industrial Structure Council, the officials said.

They said there are growing possibilities that Japanese-made machine tools and industrial robots used to make weapons of mass destruction are exported to conflict zones through third countries.

The newly formed panel, the subcommittee on security and trade controls, will focus on measures to strengthen voluntary controls on exports of such machinery to danger zones, the officials said.

They said the subcommittee will also discuss procedures requiring machinery makers to seek commitments from importers not to use their products to produce weapons.

The officials said the restrictive measures will be in line with moves in the United States and West European nations to strengthen export controls on sensitive products, such as supercomputers used to calculate the trajectory of ballistic missiles, to help prevent the proliferation of mass-destruction weapons.

The subcommittee will hold its inaugural session Thursday, the officials said.

Pact Signed on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Site

OW2109032192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Aomori, Sept. 21 KYODO—An accord on safety procedures signed here Monday gives the green light to Japan's first low-level radioactive waste storage center to begin operations in December.

The accord on the waste storage site located in the village of Rokkasho, Aomori Prefecture, was signed by the Rokkasho village authorities, the prefectural government, and Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd., which will operate the nuclear waste center.

The accord stipulates that the village and prefectural governments will have the right to conduct on-the-spot inspections at the center whenever they consider such inspections necessary.

The agreement with 23 articles and detailed regulations also guarantees the local and prefectural governments the right to demand the suspension of nuclear waste acceptance to ensure the safety of local residents, officials said.

Although there is no legal obligation to draw up a safety accord on nuclear facilities between the operating company and local authorities, the accord was reached as the Rokkasho and Aomori prefectural bodies insisted on their right to carry out safety checks, the officials said.

The Rokkasho nuclear fuel recycling complex consists of three key facilities—a uranium enrichment plant, the low-level nuclear waste storage center, and a planned reprocessing plant for spent nuclear fuel.

Local residents have expressed concern about the safety of the nuclear complex.

In July last year, the Rokkasho village government, the Aomori prefectural government, and Japan Nuclear Fuel signed a similar safety accord on the uranium enrichment plant.

The construction of the nuclear waste storage site started in November 1990 and its total cost is estimated at 160 billion yen.

The construction is scheduled to complete in November.

The center will take 25,000 to 50,000 200-liter drums of low-level radioactive waste every year from nuclear power plants throughout Japan.

The site is planned to hold a total of three million 200-liter drums and will control the waste for the next 300 hundred years, the officials said.

Land Prices Fall First Time in Survey History

OW2109090692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japanese residential and commercial land prices fell in a year through July for the first time since price surveys began in 1975, the National Land Agency said Monday.

Prompted by the bursting of the "bubble economy"—fueled by speculative land and stock investments—nationwide residential land prices fell 3.8 percent and commercial land 4.9 percent from year-earlier levels, the agency said in a report.

In the three biggest metropolitan areas—Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya—residential land prices plunged 14.9 percent from a year before. Tokyo residential land prices fell about 20 percent from their peak and Osaka prices down nearly 40 percent.

The agency said the downswing of land prices triggered by the bursting of the bubble economy is likely to continue until early next year.

But the report said land prices remained 20 percent higher than the government-targeted level at which the average salaried worker can afford to build a house by paying five times his or her yearly salary.

"Land prices are still too expensive," Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said, commenting on the report. "It is important to get prices stabilized at lower levels."

For Osaka and adjacent prefectures, residential land prices dropped an average 22.8 percent from a year before to 333,400 yen per square meter, while those in greater Tokyo fell 12.7 percent to 423,400 yen, said the agency report, based on surveys conducted July 1 by prefectural governments.

The cities of Suita, in Osaka Prefecture, and Kyoto, recorded residential land price drops of more than 30 percent from a year before, the survey found.

The average land price in such exclusive residential areas as Tokyo's Minato and Shibuya wards nose-dived some 40 percent from their peaks, the report said.

In Nagoya and adjacent prefectures, land prices fell an average 7.8 percent from the year before, the report said.

In outlying areas of the country, land prices also fell in such regional centers as Sapporo, Sendai, Hiroshima and Fukuoka. The only prefecture to record a rise in residential land prices was Shimane in western Japan.

The most expensive residential land in Japan was the Kojimachi Sanbancho mansion condominium where former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu lives, in Sanbancho in Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward. Land at the site cost 10.2 million yen per square meter, the report said.

At 36 million yen per square meter, Japan's most expensive commercial real estate was the Meiji-Ya Ginza building in Ginza, Tokyo's popular shopping area, the report said.

3 Million-Strong Trade Union To Disband in March

OW2209133392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Sohyo Center, the political arm of a now-defunct Federation of Public Servant Trade Unions, will dissolve next March to further empower the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), the center's sources said Tuesday.

The three million-strong Sohyo Center will officially decide on the dissolution in its extraordinary general meeting slated for Thursday in Ito, Shizuoka Prefecture, the sources said.

Sohyo, General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, merged with Rengo in November 1989 to create Sohyo Center to form a more powerful trade union federation.

The Sohyo Center has supported election campaigns of the nation's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

It plans to set up a new association of labor unions in October to continue providing support for the SDP, the sources said.

Observers say, however, the breakup is likely to deal a serious blow to the party as the financial scale of the new association will be one-fifth of that of the Sohyo Center.

The center originally considered disbanding in 1994, but to further strengthen Rengo, it decided to dissolve earlier while Sohyo Center still has collective power, the sources said.

Firm Rejects Request on Venture With Russia

OW2109130192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—A Japanese fisheries firm has spurned a government request that it reconsider its plans for tuna fishing in a joint venture with a Russian partner in waters around the disputed northern islands, officials said Monday.

The officials said the initial round of negotiations between the Fisheries Agency and Etorofu Fisheries Co. of Tokyo broke down Monday with both sides standing firm in their respective positions.

The dispute arose when Etorofu fisheries established a joint venture with a Russian fishing firm in August to engage in tuna fishing in waters within 200 miles of the four Russian-held islands northeast of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

Tokyo, claiming sovereignty over the islands, has demanded that Russia return them to Japan.

The officials said the fisheries agency wants Etorofu fisheries to scrap the project, insisting it is politically undesirable for the joint venture to operate in waters around the islands.

Etorofu fisheries declared it will go ahead with the project, claiming the joint venture had been approved by Sakhalin provincial authorities which administer the disputed islets, the officials said.

Tetsuro Sakashita, president of Etorofu Fisheries, told reporters after the meeting that he will consider remitting its 30,000 dollar contribution to the joint venture through its venture in China or Malaysia and procuring fishing boats in Sakhalin to engage in operations in waters around the four islands.

The Fisheries Agency warned that remittance through an overseas joint venture without government permission will constitute a violation of Japan's Foreign Exchange Control Law, the officials said.

North Korea

Insufficient Supply of Foodstuffs Alleged

OW2209141892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Yanbian, China, Sept. 22 KYODO—North Korea has completely banned since mid-July the taking of marine products out of the country, an official of the Yanbian Korean self-governing region in China's Jilin Province said Tuesday.

The official said Koreans from Yanbian, on the border with North Korea, who returned from visiting their relatives in the north, were not allowed to take out marine products they had exchanged for consumer products from China.

According to the source, Pyongyang is also continuing to block immigration for short-time visitors from Yanbian since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea on August 24 to demonstrate its annoyance with China.

Analysts say the ban, following North Korea's issuing of new won bills in mid-July to combat inflation and the limiting of amounts of money to be exchanged for the new currency, is a further symptom of the worsening economic crisis there.

Koreans from Yanbian have reported that sales of foodstuffs and items of daily use in North Korean towns and villages have been strictly controlled recently because of insufficient supply.

Before Pyongyang stopped the lucrative visits, an average 400 Koreans per day visited their relatives in the north, most of them bringing light industry products with them to sell for marine products there.

Visits dropped sharply by more than 80 percent when North Korea prohibited the barter trade in July because of its supply situation.

Since last year North Korea has allowed special one-day or one- night trips from Yanbian for a trial period, which attracted about 100 Koreans per day.

However, in reaction to the normalizing of ties between Beijing and Seoul, North Korea has suspended the visits, saying it is not yet prepared for the reception of travelers.

Environmental Dangers of Shipping Plutonium Noted

SK1909121492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today dedicates an article to the maritime day of the world.

It says:

Many problems should be solved to protect sea environment.

Capitalist countries are to blame for destroying sea environment.

Japan is now promoting the operation to transport a large quantity of plutonium by sea.

If this plutonium is leaked out on the way of transport, the world as well as the sea will be extensively damaged.

Japan's sea transport of plutonium, part of its moves to become a nuclear power, should not be permitted.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is paying great attention to the protection of sea environment.

In the DPRK the environmental protection law has been instituted and the protection of sea environment is legally guaranteed.

National Environmental Protection Policy Noted

SK2309112192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 23 Sep 92

["WPK's Environmental Protection Policy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—The Korean people are leading a happy life in an environment of high cultural and hygienic standard without knowing what pollution is like, because the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] put forth a chuche-oriented idea of environmental protection and has directed tireless efforts to its realization.

NODONG SINMUN stresses this in a signed article today.

It says: What is of paramount importance in the environmental protection policy constantly pursued by the WPK and the DPRK Government is to prevent pollution in developing the economy of the country, strictly protect the labour and life of the people and promote their health.

Under the socialist system of Korea where the working masses are the master of the country and everything serves them, it is an important duty in state activities and the primary principle of environmental protection to strictly prevent enviornmental pollution.

So the Workers' Party of Korea took a series of measures such as rationally distributing industrial and residential districts and installing pollution-preventing facilities before production in order to prevent pollution.

Only when natural environment is well protected is it possible to promote the health of the working people and fully guarantee them working life and cultural and emotional life.

While rehabilitating the natural environment of the country totally destroyed by the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors in the past, our party has shown great concern to the work of preserving the landscape by establishing nature reserves and adding beauty to the natural environment and creating a bountiful environment of life through grand nature-remaking by the state and a massive environmental building campaign.

The Workers' Party of Korea put forward a policy of including environmental protection in the general programme for land development as a major sector, organizing, guiding and supervising it under a uniform control of the state according to a single environment management system and conducting it as a mass movement.

The Korean people are now living happily in circumstances of a high cultural and hygienic standard, not knowing what pollution is like.

With strict measures of environmental protection taken, epidemics and diseases have disappeared and the life expectancy at birth has lengthened by scores of years as compared with that before the liberation of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea had a new chuche-based law on environmental protection adopted to meet the requirement of the developing realities, the article recalls, and adds:

The adoption of this law powerfully encourages our people to fully display their creative wisdom and talent in the endeavours for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, with high pride and honor of living in a people's paradise free from pollution.

Paper Says U.S. 'Main Force' Behind DLP Power

SK1909115392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The potentate which manipulates the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) of South Korea is behind the curtain and it is none other than the United States declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It says:

It is the United States which knocked the "DLP" into shape.

Since the end of the 1988, the U.S. imperialists summoned No Tae-u of the "Democratic Justice Party",

Kim Yong-sam of the "Democratic Party" and Kim Chong-pil of the "Republican Party" to the United States in succession and urged them to bridge over the serious crisis in South Korea with "a grand conservative alliance" of the ruling and opposition parties.

Based on the script of the United States and under its baton and supervision, a drama was staged to bring the "DLP" into being through the three-party merger of the "Democratic Justice Party", the "Democratic Party" and the "Republican Party," which was known as a new bloodless political coup of the "Sixth Republic" in South Korea.

It is only too natural that the "DLP", a brainchild of the United States, acts at its beck and call.

Actually, the U.S. is the main force that worked out the blueprint for the stay of the "DLP" in power by nominating Kim Yong-sam as its "presidential candidate" and is zealously supporting him.

It is a long time since the United States appointed Kim Yong-sam the next-term "presidential candidate" and backed him.

It was thanks to the behind-the-scene wirepulling of the United States that Kim Yong-sam who does not have a reliable foothold in the "DLP" and, worse still, had largely shrunk back, held responsible for the defeat in the "National Assemblymen election" was appointed the "presidential candidate". And it was a promise of the United States to support him that made him unhesitatingly comply with a "free competition" in the appointment of "the candidate which he had abhored so much.

It is clear what consequences would be brought to South Korea by the emergence of the Kim Yong-sam system under the direction of the United States.

In a nutshell, the democratic development so ardently wanted by the South Korean people will recede farther and the U.S. aggressive interference in the internal affairs will be encouraged further to bring new dark clouds over the road ahead of the peace and reunification of the country.

The United States must stop its aggressive domination and interference abusing the sovereignty of the South Korean people and renounce the criminal scheme to prolong the military dictatorship by letting the "DLP" stay in power.

Kim Yong-sun Receives PRC Jiangsu Delegation

SK2209133492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1040 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Secretary Kim Yong-sun of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea met and had a friendly talk today with the Jiangsu provincial delegation of veteran officials of China led by Zhou Ze, vice-chairman of the Jiangsu provincial advisory committee of the Communist Party of China.

South Defector Explains Decision To Come North

SK2209132792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—Young man Cho Hong-nae, representative of the Namil Sports Centre in Taegu, South Korea who had come over to the northern half of Korea some time ago, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel on September 22.

Born in Sangju County, North Kyongsang Province, Cho, 29, graduated from middle and high schools in Taegu and was a representative of the Namil Sports Centre in Taegu selling sports apparatuses, before he came over to the North.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the North, he said:

While reading in the South the work "On the Chuche Idea" authored by the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and other books of the North, I began to feel deepest reverence for the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

I was deeply impressed by the distinguished image and outstanding personality of dear Mr. Kim Chong-il when I saw on the TV him acknowledging the cheers of soldiers and people at April military parade celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. At that time, I firmly decided that I must live in his embrace like the people in the North.

The defector further said:

Working conditions being the worst in South Korea, a majority of workers are suffering from occupational diseases and a great number of workers are crippled and dismissed in industrial accidents which occur many a time every day.

Although the South Korean workers are forced to the longest working hours in the world, they are paid the lowest wages. And the overwhelming majority of them live in rented rooms without their own houses.

Therefore, it is quite natural that they fight for the right to existence and against the capitalists. Cho said, and continued:

The struggle of workers are being expanded into regional, departmental and solidarity struggle and they are establishing links with students.

It is told in the South Korean society that the "Democratic Liberal Party" is scheming to force money and manpower-backed elections and South Korea will be left the most backward political flop in the world if the country is not reunified.

People say that if a society where all the people in the South enjoy equality is to be built, it must be placed under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il and, to this end, they must make greater efforts till the day of reunification.

Cho evinced his firm determination to devote his all to the noble cause of national reunification to bring earlier the day when the people will acclaim the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il at the square of reunification.

ROK Military Chief Said Inciting 'War Fever'

SK2309052892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0427 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—A NODONG SINMUN analyst today comments on the "special lecture" of Kim Chin-yong, "army chief of staff" of South Korea, at the "defence academy" a few days ago.

The news analyst says:

The "army chief of staff" in his "lecture" incited war fever, saying it is "a dangerous notion to be optimistic about the situation" when the North's "strategy toward the South remains unchanged." This is an act that totally contravenes the spirit of the North-South agreement on reconciliation and nonaggresssion, an act contrary to reconciliation and detente.

It is the consistent stand of the North to solve the question of national reunification by peaceful means, not by war.

The South Korean authorities' talk about the North's "military threat" and unchanged "strategy toward the South" is a false propaganda meant to find a pretext for stepping up preparations for a war against the North and justify it.

In his "lecture" the "army chief of staff" also threw together a balderdash about the "looks the army should assume after reunification." This was an outspoken challenge to the fellow countrymen who aspire after peace and reunification; it revealed the true color of trigger-happy elements trying to bring the situation on the Korean peninsula which should move toward reconciliation and detente back to the original state of distrust and confrontation and thus gratify the desire for "unification by prevailing over communism" by force of arms.

The South Korean authorities had better wake from the anachronistic daydream of "unification by prevailing over communism," respect and implement the North-South agreement in good faith and thereby join in the nationwide flow toward reunification in the '90s.

South Korea

ROK, Taiwan Close Embassies in Taipei, Seoul

SK2309031092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0257 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Taiwan closed their embassies in each other's capital Wednesday, sealing the break-off of relations brought about by Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization.

Taiwan handed over the key to its embassy in downtown Seoul to the Foreign Ministry and all the staff returned to Taipei except for a minister and few consular officers.

South Korean diplomats in Taipei closed the embassy and moved into nearby apartments, officials here said.

Visas for Taiwan will be issued by a Taiwanese tourism office while the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) branch in Taipei will handle Korean consular functions there.

Seoul and Beijing established relations Aug. 24 and Taipei immediately severed ties with Seoul.

No Tae-u Meets PRC Foreign Minister at UN

SK2309095092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0752 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u said Tuesday in a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that he hoped normalized ties between Seoul and Beijing would assist peace and stability in Northeast Asia and Korean reunification.

They discussed No's visit to Beijing next week, and Qian told No the Chinese leadership expected the visit to reap good results and offer a turning point to bilateral cooperation, the presidential spokesman said.

The two leaders are here to attend the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

South Korea and China established full relations Aug. 24.

No is to visit China Sept. 27-30.

No called Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization a historic event contributing to better inter-Korean relations and peaceful reunification and said that he hoped for closer ties between the two countries, the spokesman said.

The Korean president met with former U.S. President Richard Nixon over lunch and discussed the U.S. election and matters of mutual interest, he said.

No was to meet with Indonesian President Suharto later in the day.

No Tae-u's China Visit Called 'Turning Point'

SK1909004492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u's planned visit to China could set the direction and framework for the Northeast Asian economic bloc, South Korea's first ambassador to Beijing says.

No Chae-won, in an interview with YONHAP News Agency, said Friday No's visit will also be a turning point for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and cooperation between South Korea and China.

President No is scheduled to visit Beijing Sept. 27-30 for talks with Chinese leaders, head of state Yang Shangkun, party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, and Prime Minister Li Peng. South Korea and China established formal diplomatic relations Aug. 24.

Referring to economic cooperation between the two countries, Ambassador No predicted that the presidential visit will further promote Korean investments, including those by small- and medium- sized companies, in China.

Accords To Be Signed During No's Visit to PRC

SK2109124792 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Sep 92

[By reporter Chong Hye-sung from Beijing]

[Text] China has said that it would sign an aviation agreement, a double taxation avoidance agreement, a scientific and technological agreement, and other follow-up agreements with the ROK when ROK President No Tae-u visits China, thus paving the way for substantial economic cooperation. Wang Wendong, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who is China's counterpart to our vice trade and industry minister, said this today in an interview with the Korean Broadcasting System. He said that the two countries's officials are now holding talks on these agreements. He also said that the trade imbalance between the ROK and China is being greatly redressed this year and asked ROK businesses to actively invest in the distribution, trade, and finance industries and construction markets because China would further expand its policies of reform and opening.

[Begin Wang recording in Mandarin with a Korean translation in subtitles] China hopes that during President No's visit to China, the two countries will sign the trade agreement and other follow-up agreements. [end recording]

Wu Jiamin, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said that as a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the ROK and China have become new partners in Northeast Asia, that various agreements would be signed during President No's visit, and that, as a result, various pending economic issues would be resolved substantially.

[Begin Wu recording in Mandarin with a Korean translation in subtitles] The two countries will sign various agreements during President No's visit to China. [end recording]

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China, the governments have become parties to trade negotiations; as a result, security for economic cooperation has been provided. If, in addition to this, the aforementioned agreements are signed, our businesses will be able to decrease expenses in financing, invest in China on a large scale, and become more competitive in the Chinese markets of 1.2 billion people.

PRC To Open Distribution, Construction to ROK

SK2009063192 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Sep 92 p 1

[By reporter Yi Yong-kun from Beijing]

[Text] Chinese Government officials revealed on 16 September that the Chinese Government is not restricting ROK wholesalers and retailers, including department stores, shopping centers, and supermarkets, in their advancement into China and that China's open-door policy for distribution markets applies equally to ROK business firms, as well. As a result, ROK businesses are expected to make brisk inroads into these areas; consequently, exports of ROK consumer goods to China are also expected to increase.

A high-ranking People's Bank of China official has told an ROK official of the bank's position that it welcomes the advancement of ROK banks into China according to the Chinese Government's policy of opening its financial market.

Chinese authorities do not restrict in principle the exports to China of ROK-made products, including electric home appliances, automobiles, and textile goods. Accordingly, export of these ROK products to China is likely to take place.

China, which is rich in labor, hopes to cooperate with ROK construction companies in order to advance jointly into the construction markets in third countries.

While explaining the Chinese position on PRC-ROK economic exchanges, Yan Bangsong, director of the section in charge of ROK affairs in the Asian and African Affairs Department under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, told TONG-A ILBO reporters on 15 September that since the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations, China has opened its market to the ROK the same as it does to other countries and does not impose any restrictions on ROK business firms in economic exchanges.

Director Yan said that the Chinese Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95) emphasizes the construction of social key industrial facilities such as transportation, energy, and

communications and that China welcomes ROK business participation in these domains.

In connection with the current trend of increasing investments by ROK firms in China, Zhu Mincai, director of the Information Section of the Department of Policy and Reform under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, cited a regulation stipulating that a certain ratio of the goods produced by those Chinese firms with foreign investment should be exported to foreign countries. He said, however, that some of these goods can be sold to Chinese domestic markets and that it is possible to sell a greater ratio of technologically sophisticated goods to Chinese domestic markets.

A Chinese Government official said: "The two countries' officials have continued negotiations to upgrade the private trade agreement and investment guarantee agreement signed between the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation and the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce into intergovernment agreements." He added: "The two governments will be able to sign these two agreements during President No Tae-u's visit to China at the earliest."

This official concerned noted that if these agreements are effectuated, the two countries' economic exchanges, including PRC-ROK trade and ROK investment in China, will be accelerated.

Although another Chinese Government official said that there are no restrictions on ROK businesses' advancement into Chinese construction markets, analyses show that if they make inroads into Chinese construction markets in a labor intensive way, their competitiveness will be low.

Article Examines PRC's Increasing Trade Pressure

SK2009101892 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 92 p 7

[Article by reporter Sok Chong-hun: "China Has Intensified Its Trade Pressure"]

[Text] After establishing diplomatic relations with the ROK, China has emerged as a major country to apply trade pressure on Korea, in addition to the United States and the EC. While the two countries were actively discussing pending trade issues, China began raising its voice, calling on Korea to lift the restrictions imposed on goods imported from China and to lower the barriers against it.

In the meantime, Korea is still in the dark, groping for an appropriate countermeasure, as industrial policymakers and businessmen insist on "giving priority to protecting domestic industries" and trade authorities say that "China's request should be heeded for economic cooperation between the two countries."

China began last May to complain about Korea's trade policy. The government levied emergency tariffs of from 13 to 47 percent on cheap commodities from China, including Chinese noodles. At that time, China strongly complained through its trade representative based in Korea, saying: "If Korea maintains these restrictions on imported goods, it may lead to Korean goods suffering the same kind of disadvantage." China began to intensify its trade pressure on Korea following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

At ROK-Chinese trade talks held on 25 August, Tian Runzhi, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, strongly demanded that "Korea stop imposing artificial trade restrictions on imported goods" in reference to the emergency tariffs levied on goods imported from China, including bricks for construction.

At ROK-Chinese trade ministers' talk held in Bangkok on 11 September, Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, expressed deep concern about the additional imposition of emergency tariffs by the Korean Government.

Now, with the approaching ROK-Chinese summit meeting, China is said to have strongly asked the Korean Government to remove the import barriers on Chinese agricultural products.

A Ministry of Trade and Industry official said: China has made it clear that if Korea maintains import restrictions, it will take steps equivalent to import restrictions.

Even though China's trade pressure is increasing, effective countermeasures are slow in coming, as businessmen and government authorities are divided over how to cope with China's demands.

The government recently has been asked by businessmen to estimate how much damage has been done to the domestic industry by Japanese and Chinese goods dumped in Korea. When the government called a meeting to discuss whether or not to impose emergency tariffs on these dumped goods, the Foreign Ministry asserted that "the imposition of emergency tariffs on Chinese goods should be reconsidered to promote friendship with China." As a result, the participants in the meeting were unable to reach an agreement on whether to impose emergency tariffs on goods imported from China.

Even the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the chiefly responsible government office, has not been able to reach a conclusion, as its Industrial Policy Bureau maintains that import restrictions are necessary, while the Trade Bureau reacts negatively toward the imposition of emergency tariffs.

Businesses that are directly affected by the massive onslaught of cheap commodities from China say they are worried about the consequences of the continuing offensive, arguing: If the import of massive quantities of cheap goods from China is left unchecked, it may rock the domestic industry to its core.

A brick manufacturer said: With Chinese bricks flooding the domestic market, about 80 percent of the brick producers face a crisis that may force them to go bankrupt. If the onslaught of Chinese goods is left unchecked under the pretext of promoting friendship and economic cooperation with China, most of the light industrial sectors will see the situation deteriorate to the point where the domestic light industrial foundation collapses.

He called for measures to be taken to cope with such a situation.

Choe Hong-kon, Ministry of Trade and Industry official in charge of industrial investigation, said: With the trade volume between the two countries expected to rise sharply following the establishment of diplomatic relations, it is necessary for us to set principles covering the whole range of ROK-Chinese trade relations. Even the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has a regulation that allows the imposition of emergency tariffs, which is an issue at stake, and it is necessary for us to adhere to the principle after conducting a thorough investigation into the damage done to industry.

More PRC Agricultural Products Imported

SK2209060992 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 92 p 7

[Text] According to statistics released by the Ministry of Agriculture on 21 September, the Chinese share of the ROK's imported agricultural produce market has been steadily increasing. For instance, the major exporter of farm produce for animal feed, such as corn beans, which used to be the United States, is now China.

This tendency is being accelerated with the wider opening of the ROK's farm produce market and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China. China, therefore, may probably be the largest farm produce supplier to the ROK in three to four years, outdoing the United States in this market. The Chinese share of the ROK's imported farm produce market was 6.3 percent in 1989, 7.2 percent in 1990, and 11.8 percent in 1991. It will probably turn out to be about 15 percent at the end of this year.

The United States still holds a large market share. But the U.S. market share has been steadily shrinking. It was 43 percent in 1989, 29.7 percent in 1991, and will probably be around 25 percent this year. The rapid increase in the Chinese share of ROK's imported farm produce market was manifest in the case of corn and Chinese noodles, for instance. The Chinese corn market share was 10.3 percent in 1989 and 62.4 percent in 1991. The Chinese market share of Chinese noodles was 46.1 percent in 1989 and 91.6 percent in 1991.

Parts of Draft Aviation Accord With PRC Agreed

SK1909033892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China failed to agree on opening direct air routes in a three-day aviation talks closed Friday in Beijing, the Transportation Ministry said Saturday.

The two sides did agree, however, on the draft of the main part of an aviation agreement. They also came close to an accord on establishing direct air routes between their major cities and on allowing flight through each other's air space, the ministry said.

The failure to agree on opening a Seoul-Beijing route stemmed largely from difference of opinion involving the point for the transfer of air traffic control and the number of airlines on the route, it said.

The talks would be resumed in the near future to discuss the opening of regular routes, the ministry said. The talks are expected to resume during President No Tae-u's visit to China at the end of the month.

Georgia's Shevardnadze Seeks Closer Economic Ties

SK2309053792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP)—Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the Georgian State Council, has expressed his hope to expand economic cooperation between Georgia and South Korea, the vernacular daily KYONGHYANG SINMUN reported Wednesday.

KYONGHYANG, in a Tbilisi-datelined story, quoted the former Soviet foreign minister as saying that the international situation in the Pacific-Asian region was shifting toward close economic cooperation and away from military confrontation.

Shevardnadze was interviewed after a signing ceremony in the Georgian capital Monday with Kim Sung-yon, chairman of Korea Explosives Group and of the paper, for an investment accord.

Japan was unlikely to speed up economic cooperation with former Soviet republics, Shevardnadze said, and thus Korea should grasp the opportunity to promote relations with the countries through economic cooperation.

Praising Korea for its rapid economic development and democratization, the internationally famed politician expressed a hope to visit Seoul as soon as possible to learn the story behind the country's success, the paper added.

Minister Proposes Asian Nuclear Safety Body

SK2209022892 Seoul YONHAP in English
0135 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon proposed Monday establishing a northeast Asian nuclear cooperation organization to prevent nuclear accidents.

He expressed deep concern about the safety of North Korean reactors, calling for world attention to developing appropriate safety improvement measures.

Kim made the proposals in his keynote speech at the 36th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"Severe nuclear accidents are not national but global in scope. It is urgent that there be established regional organizations or other fora for cooperation among neighboring states and necessary assistance be given for these purposes within the IAEA," Kim told the conference.

He called on northeast Asian countries to contribute to the nuclear community for establishing international credibility.

"I believe this can be accomplished by making all of their nuclear facilities available to one another as well as by transfering advanced technologies and exchanging information among them," he said.

Kim said IAEA inspections of North Korea had not reduced suspicion of its nuclear development as Pyongyang was building a commercial-scale reprocessing facility despite a complete lack of industrial demand.

"We remain deeply concerned about the safety of the reactors pointed out by (IAEA director-general Hans) Blix during his visit. It is believed that the engineered safety features of the North Korean reactors, which were developed by North Korea alone, fall far below international safety standards," he said.

"In this connection, my delegation requests the agency to pay a special attention to the safety problems of the North Korean nuclear facilities and to develop appropriate safety improvement measures accordingly," Kim told the conference.

Other member countries including Japan addressed North Korea's nuclear problem in their keynote speeches and urged Pyongyang to accept inter-Korean nuclear inspection.

IAEA sources said agency inspectors detected safety problems in North Korean reactors such as partly damaged nuclear fuel and corrosion in spent fuel storage tanks.

South Korean experts predicted that while accidents at the Yongbyon nuclear reactor would not greatly affect South Korea, accidents at the facility under construction in Taechon, northern Pyongan Province, could reach the South.

'Violent Demonstrations' in DPRK Alleged

SK2209095092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0936 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Yanji, China, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Violent demonstrations were reported in several major cities of North Korea lately in protest against the recent currency reform, it was learned here Tuesday.

A source here in Yanji who is well versed with North Korean affairs said, "In some areas demonstrations turned riotous and armed troops were called in to quell them, in the process of which not a small casualties were reported."

The source said that people were protesting the currency reform which, in effect, devalued the North Korean won currency by about 70 percent.

This, along with chronic food shortage, has led to the spreading of North Korean people's distrust in the Kim Il-song regime.

As a means of coping with the food problem, he said, the Pyongyang regime is planning to disperse about 700,000 of the two million Pyongyang citizens to rural areas, a move which he said is feared to add to people's unrest.

He also said that two to three North Korean army divisions were learned to be being redeployed in the China border area along the Yalu and Tumen rivers ostensively to support construction projects there.

"But, the ulterior purpose of the military redeployment is to rigidly control people's passage through the border in an attempt to keep the recent Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization from being known to the people," the source said.

The source said that despite the move, most of the North Korean people were aware of the rapproachment between South Korea and China through their relatives in China, especially the Yanbian area.

Regarding North Korea-China economic relations, the source said bilateral trade volume has plummeted sharply largely because of China's demand for trade settlement in hard currencies on the ground of their own economic difficulties.

"As an example of declining trade volume, trucks that enter the North Korean border city of Namyang from the Chinese town of Tumen number about 10 a day presently whereas they reached some 100 a day in the past," he added.

Parties Agree To Normalize Assembly Quickly

SK2109054992 Seoul YONHAP in English
0508 GMT 21 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—The idling National Assembly is expected to be normalized soon, probably on Tuesday, as the main opposition Democratic Party (DP) has declared its unconditional willingness to put the parliamentary schedule back on track.

The DP backed off Monday from its long-held position to realize the local autonomy elections this year and showed a positive stance on majority-minority talks in order to form a caretaker cabinet as suggested by President No Tae-u late last week.

The secretaries-general and floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), opposition Unification National Party (UNP) [officially renamed United People's Party] and DP met in the morning and agreed to normalize parliamentary operation as soon as possible.

They discussed holding party leaders' talks for the formation of a neutral cabinet that will manage the presidential election in a fair and unbiased manner.

Lawmakers are likely to resume the plenary session Tuesday to complete such procedures as selection of chairmen of the standing committees to form the 14th National Assembly.

The Assembly is expected to follow the normal parliamentary schedule, including inspection of the administration and deliberation of next year's budget.

Regarding the party leaders' meeting, they couldn't iron out their differences because the DP insisted on four-way talks that include President No Tae-u above anything else.

Meanwhile, the DLP made plans to hold a tripartite summit this week to negotiate formation of the neutral cabinet.

"We are not against the four-way talks, but the three party leaders should meet first to discuss the issue of the neutral cabinet and house normalization before holding talks with President No Tae-u," DLP secretary-general Kim Yong-ku said.

The DP decided at a supreme party members' meeting to inspect the cabinet before formation of the neutral cabinet and then go ahead with a hearing on the party leaders' addresses and with the inspection of the government.

The DP will call on the DLP to surrender seven important committee chairmanships out of the 20 committees as the concept of ruling and opposition parties disappeared when No announced he would quit the DLP.

The DP decided to send senior party officials headed by Supreme Council Member Kim Yong-bae to Justice Minister Kim Ki-chun and Prosecutor-General Chong Ku-yong soon to protest the indictment of Rep. Pak Sil and Rep. Kim Yong-chin on election-law breaking charges.

The UNP also made plans to make all efforts to normalize the regular house session at a party officials' meeting, apart from sticking to the original stance of realizing the holding of mayoral and gubernatorial elections this year.

"I will propose a three party leaders' talks prior to the four- way conference when I meet with DP President Kim Tae-chung Tuesday," UNP president Chong Chu-yong said, adding that the four-way gathering should not be forced upon No and that it had better be held when it was convenient to No.

Cambodia

Further on Hun Sen Meeting PRC's Xu Dunxin

BK2209135892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 22—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen received here Monday, 21 September, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin, who is now on a visit to Cambodia.

Mr. Xu arrived here Monday morning for a three-day visit to have a close look at latest developments in the implementation of the UN-brokered peace plan which has been stalled by Khmer Rouge's refusal to disarm their soldiers. Xu was welcomed on his arrival at Pochentong Airport by representatives of all four Cambodian factions, including Khmer Rouge official Mak Ben.

During his talk, Hun Sen, who is also member of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, reaffirmed the State of Cambodia's committment to implementing the Paris peace accords, notwithstanding the obstacles created by the Khmer Rouge.

Hun Sen said that the documents adopted at the Tokyo conference on the rehabilitation of Cambodia had generally met the concern expressed by the Khmer Rouge, "but the most important thing is that whether the Khmer Rouge would comply with them or not."

Mr. Xu Dunxin, for his part, told the Cambodian leader that the purpose of his visit to Cambodia was to try to revive Cambodia's stalled peace process. He expressed Chinese support for the State of Cambodia's proposal that Prince Norodom Sihanouk be a candidate in a presidential election.

"China supports an elected president for the people," the Chinese diplomat pointed out.

The two men shared the views that any proposals or initiatives to be made must be in conformity with the framework of the Paris accords.

According to the itinerary planned for his visit, Mr. Xu is scheduled to pay a courtesy visit to the SNC chairman, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and meet with Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodia People's Party and of the National Assembly.

In early August, according to well informed sources, Mr. Xu Dunxin met with the Khmer Rouge leaders in Bangkok, Thailand. During his talks with Pol Pot on August 5, added the same sources, Mr. Xu had demanded the Khmer Rouge chief to soften his stance vis-a-vis the UN peace plan on Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge is the only faction refusing to comply with Paris peace accords, notably with Phase 2 of the cease-fire, demanding that more power be given to the SNC in the run-up to the general elections scheduled for early next year.

Xu Makes 'No Great Progress' With KR

OW2309033092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept. 23 KYODO—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin said Tuesday [22 September] he has failed to persuade the Khmer Rouge [KR] to disarm and rejoin the United Nations peace process in Cambodia, U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) sources said.

Xu told UNTAC Chief Yasushi Akashi no great progress has been made during his talks with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on Monday, the sources said. He reportedly told Akashi he will continue persuading the faction "without being pessimistic or optimistic."

Xu arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday for a three-day visit with the aim of getting the guerrilla group back into the peace process. The Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest of the three factions that fought the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government, refuses to disarm under a peace treaty signed in paris last October. The faction demands more power be vested in the country's Supreme National Council (SNC), the highest administrative body, and verification that all Vietnamese troops have left Cambodia.

SNC Members Attend 20th Session 22 Sep

BK2209135792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] At 1500 on 22 September at the Chan Pavilion in the Royal Palace, the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] solemnly held its 20th session under the lofty chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state and SNC chairman; His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general and chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]; and H.E. General John Sanderson, UNTAC military commander in Cambodia.

SNC members present at this 20th session were H.E. Dit Munti, information minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC]; H.E. Hun Sen, SOC prime minister; H.E. Ieng Muli, general secretary of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]; H.E. Khieu Samphan, representative of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea; Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party; H.E. Gen. Sin Sen, deputy national security minister; H.E. Son Sann, chairman of the KPNLF; and H.E. Gen. Tie Banh, SOC defense minister.

Also attending the meeting were their excellencies ambassadors representing the five major powers, permanent members of the UN Security Council; representatives of ambassadors and diplomatic missions accredited to Cambodia; and many high-ranking UNTAC officials.

Dear listeners: At the end of this SNC's 20th session, H.E. Hun Sen answered many questions by reporters and local and foreign journalists which we would like to broadcast as follows:

[Passage indistinct on Hun Sen recording in Cambodian interspersed with interpreter's largely unmonitorable English translation.]

Meeting Discusses Various Issues

BK2209141892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 22 Sep 92

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 22 (AFP)—Cambodia banned Tuesday the export of raw logs despite objections from the Khmer Rouge during a meeting of faction leaders grouped under UN supervision, officials who attended said.

Discussion of a panel to study the status of foreigners was dropped from the agenda at the start of a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the body vested with Cambodian sovereignty in the runup to elections due to be held next year.

Three other proposals were also adopted over Khmer Rouge objections.

Meanwhile, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen warned that Khmer Rouge guerrillas were preparing to launch an attack as soon as the rainy season ends in October.

"We've noticed the Khmer Rouge moving their weapons and ammunition to the frontlines," he said. "We've got to be prepared."

A UN spokesman dismissed the warning, saying any such movements would be detected by peackeepers.

The ban on raw log exports will go into effect December 31 and be enforced by UN peacekeepers, the officials said.

Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan objected, saying the ban would in effect penalize his faction while leaving the Phnom Penh Government able to "continue to cut and export logs ... (and have) the exclusive right to do what it pleases."

The original proposal made by UN peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi was aimed at banning exports of all wood from Cambodia, but Hun Sen objected, and the ban was amended to include only raw logs, the officials said.

Any wood run through a sawmill or made into furniture would be exempt, UN spokesman Eric Falt said. "It encourages working on wood and then exporting it," he said.

Visitors to Cambodia's port of Sihanoukville, formerly Kompong Som, have reported piles of raw logs marked for shipment to Japan. Foreign governments would be asked to help in supporting the ban, the spokesman said.

Khieu Samphan also expressed reservations about rehabilitation projects aimed at restructuring public finances and providing economic consultants for Cambodia.

He welcomed the normalization of relations between the SNC and the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), but opposed "the appeal for budgetary support of the Phnom Penh party."

"Any measure which would be taken to support the Phnom Penh party, particularly in the financial field, would not only result in the non-compliance of the Paris agreement, but also create serious harm to the prestige of the SNC and" the United Nations, the Khmer Rouge statement said.

UN officials have been lobbying for money to help the crippled Phnom Penh administration, which is suffering from an enormous budget deficit and inflation that could top 300 percent this year.

Falt said the Khmer Rouge objected to naming the Phnom Penh-based National Bank of Cambodia as the depository institution and fiscal agent for the lending agencies as part of normalization.

At the opening of the meeting, Akashi declared that Cambodians no longer need exit visas to leave their country as of Monday, a requirement that previously denied them freedom of movement.

However, a Phnom Penh Foreign Ministry statement printed in the local press said people must still report their movements out of the country to the government.

Akashi also announced that voter registration would begin October 5 in the capital and by November 23 throughout the country.

"This means that the election will be held according to schedule, not later than May 1993," he told the SNC.

The SNC also signed international covenants on the rights of women and children which were adopted in principle earlier this month.

Khmer Rouge Attends Military Working Group

BK2309092392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] The 24th first-level meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group [MMWG] was held under the chairmanship of General John Sanderson, military commander of

UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], and his deputy, Gen. (Rideau), at 0900 on 17 September. The Cambodian parties' representatives present at the meeting were Brigadier General Mol Roeup from the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia [SOC]; Brig. Gen. Lai Bunsong from the army of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]; Colonel Te Sophea from the army of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]; and Brig. Gen. Tep Sokun and Political Adviser Chhuon Sithon from the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK].

Gen. John Sanderson, at the opening of the meeting, welcomed the return of the PDK representatives after an absence of more than three months. He then raised a number of issues related to the military situation concerning the implementation of the Paris accord in Cambodia. However, the most important issue discussed at the meeting was the duties in Phase Two of the Paris accord—including the regrouping of troops in cantonments, arms control, demobilization of 70 percent of troops, putting up mine warning signs, cessation of foreign aid, cease-fire, and so on—that have not yet been fulfilled as required by UNTAC due to the lack of collaboration from the Khmer Rouge. The chairman of the meeting indicated that so far only three Cambodian parties have executed the implementation in cooperation with UNTAC.

The meeting also discussed other issues, such as the opening of Route 12 in order to facilitate UNTAC's activities and the people's movement and the decision to set up small committees within permanent groupings to implement UNTAC's various projects. The meeting also paid attention to the issue of banditry and robberies which have increased with each passing day and which have created worries and fears among the people. On this issue, the chairman pointed out that so far military confrontations had decreased to some extent, but the rise in armed robberies and assassinations has become worrisome. In view of the aforesaid issues and to enhance the process of the Paris accord's implementation, it is therefore imperative that all parties concerned participate sincerely.

Gen. John Sanderson asked the Khmer Rouge representatives to express their opinion and stance on the aforementioned issues, but PDK representative Tep Sokun said he would only voice his view before the end of the meeting.

It is worth noting that all the issues raised at the meeting were unanimously endorsed by the representatives of SOC and of the two other parties. And the three parties, along with UNTAC, also welcomed the PDK representatives' presence at the meeting. Nevertheless, the Khmer Rouge representatives did not show any positive signs indicating the PDK's willingness to sincerely join the accord's implementation. As a matter of fact, although the other three parties' representatives and UNTAC showed goodwill and constructive stance with a view to making the meeting proceed with success, the Khmer Rouge representatives still turned a deaf ear. And only after the meeting chairman repeatedly demanded that the Khmer Rouge representatives express their view and stance, Khmer Rouge representative Tep Sokun read to the meeting a prepared statement saying that the Khmer Rouge would only implement Phase Two if their requests were resolved—their requests consist of the same chorus that they have always recited, including necessary measures to increase the power of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia by creating consultative committees within SNC and SOC's existing administrative sutructures and mixed police forces made up of troops selected from all the Cambodian parties' armies.

Answering the statement read by the Khmer Rouge representative, Gen. John Sanderson said the ideas in the Khmer Rouge's statement were already heard and known because they are the same as those contained in statements made by Mr. Khieu Samphan at various SNC meetings in the past. That being the case, the Khmer Rouge's requests were not within the framework of MMWG's tasks, so MMWG was not competent to hold any discussion or make any decision. Gen. John Sanderson asked the Khmer Rouge representatives to clarify the goal of the PDK, which agreed to send its liaison officers back to the interior of the country [as heard] at the moment. And he told the Khmer Rouge representatives that UNTAC had contacted the people in areas under PDK control and that those people had expressed their desire for peace and their willingness to participate in elections. He then asked what the Khmer Rouge leaders thought about the matter. Gen. John Sanderson also disclosed that at the beginning of October UNTAC would send an election organizing staff to register eligible voters in the areas under the control of all the Cambodian parties.

To these questions posed by Gen. John Sanderson, the Khmer Rouge representatives did not give any answer but resorted to the old practice saying that they would discuss the issues later.

It can be said that the Khmer Rouge representatives, in their return to the MMWG meeting, have no right whatsoever to decide on any matter outside guidelines given by their seniors which are aimed at serving their blackest and dirtiest purpose of creating deadlock at the meeting, thereby entangling the process of executing the Paris accord.

The Khmer Rouge representatives' indifference, insensibility, and ignorance are the obsolete maneuvers they have always perpetrated. Therefore, sincerity and fairness will certainly force them into isolation and inflict setbacks on them in the future.

At the meeting, Brig. Gen. Mol Roeup of CPAF spoke about a number of military events related to the Paris

accord's execution, specifically truce violations committed by the Khmer Rouge. He also reaffirmed the SOC side's goodwill and desire to see all the Cambodian parties sincerely, justly, and correctly cooperate with UNTAC in the MMWG to motivate the constructive spirit with a view to promoting the course of the Paris accord's implementation, thereby bringing about genuine peace for the Cambodian motherland and people.

Before closing the meeting, Gen. John Sanderson told the Khmer Rouge representatives that international public opinion was currently focussing attention to their return to MMWG meetings. As such, he would brief international reporters about the meeting proceedings and report the meeting's negative result to the UN Security Council. He also asked the PDK, through the Khmer Rouge representatives, to participate in the peace process, to stop committing violations on other parties, and to review the situation of banditry in the regions under its control.

The meeting ended at 1200 on the same day with numerous issues left unresolved due to the Khmer Rouge representatives' futility.

Indonesia

Minister Says Portugal Ties Could Solve Problems

BK2309022892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] The Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Sudomo believes the establishment of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and Portugal would probably solve their long-standing problems and ease tension.

Following a meeting on public welfare in Jakarta yesterday, Minister Sudomo said one of the options that could be taken by the two countries to reduce their differences is to normalize diplomatic relations.

According to Sudomo, the Indonesian Government could easily enable diplomatic relations to be established. He also said the Portuguese Government had always adopted a negative attitude toward Indonesia. It keeps digging up past events on the East Timor issue, and is trying to influence other countries to sever diplomatic ties with Indonesia.

Suharto, Dutch Minister Discuss Aid, Cooperation

BK1809151892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0943 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 18 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has asked the Netherlands to initiate assistance by Western nations to enhance cooperation between the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] countries by making funds available to establish a tripartite cooperation.

After accompanying the president to receive a courtesy call on Friday from his Dutch counterpart, Dr. Ritzen, Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan said that President Suharto's suggestion drew a positive response from the Dutch minister.

President Suharto proposed that the Netherlands may, for example, provide funds to train professionals from Africa in Indonesia.

Fuad Hassan said that President Suharto and Dr. Ritzen had discussed ways and means of enhancing bilateral cooperation between their respective countries.

Indonesia decided to reject further development aid from the Dutch in March 1992 for political reasons.

The head of state told his guest that a fresh opportunity has come up for both sides to step up cooperation free from obstacles. The new pattern of cooperation will be without financial assistance from the Dutch.

President Suharto made it clear to Dr. Ritzen that the cooperation will not be limited to the fields of science and technology.

Dr. Ritzen said he had discussed with President Suharto ways to improve cooperation in the fields of science, industry, and the general economy.

The president told the Dutch minister that to fulfil the duty of NAM chairmanship for the next three years, Indonesia would need assistance from various sources, including Western countries.

Further discussions between the education ministers will be held this afternoon.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK1909085192 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 19 Sep 92

[Text] The Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands have signed a cooperation agreement in the fields of aircraft industry, agriculture, bio-technology, natural resources management, forest conservation technolgy, and energy. The agreement to enhance the cooperation was laid down in a joint agreement document, which was signed by Research and Technology Minister B.J. Habibie and Dutch Education and Science Minister Ritzen in Jakarta yesterday.

Based on the agreement, Indonesia will provide free facilities for Dutch academicians and students to conduct studies in agencies under the jurisdiction of the Research and Technology Ministry. On the other hand, the department in the Dutch Educational and Science Ministry has given a guarantee that Indonesian academicians and students will be given free educational facilities in the Netherlands.

Minister Habibie and the Dutch education and science minister also agreed that an exchange program of academicians from the two countries would be further upgraded and several facilities would be provided to carry out studies.

Suharto Meets Swedish Industries Minister

BK1809091292 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] President Suharto hopes that Swedish shipping companies will operate more ships in Nonaligned member countries, especially those which link Indonesia and African states. This was disclosed to reporters by Industries Minister Hartarto after he accompanied Swedish Minister of Industries Per Westerberg to pay a courtesy call on President Suharto at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace today. The head of state expressed the hope so as to boost trade and economic ties among nonaligned countries.

Responding to the remarks by President Suharto, who is chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Swedish Minister Westerberg said it is indeed possible to increase the number of Swedish ships for this purpose.

Minister Installs New East Timor Governor 18 Sep

BK1809163092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 92

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Rudini hopes that the newly elected East Timor governor will be able to forge unity and intensify development programs by preventing the emergence of social groups intent on creating conflicts in society. Speaking when he installed Abilio Jose Osorio Soares as East Timor governor for the 1992-97 period in Dili today, Rudini expressed his hope that regional government personnel continue to maintain their sensitivity toward several issues so they can anticipate undesirable events.

As such, concrete problems, such as public demands for decent services, land, and employment problems, will receive proper attention from the authorities. The home affairs minister also stressed the importance of enhancing the quality of life of the people and society so as to ensure a successful development of the province by paying attention to the education of local people.

The new East Timor governor, born in Manatuto district in 1942, replaced Mario Vegas Carrascalao, who had served 10 years as East Timor governor.

Separatist Claims Military Murdered Acehnese

BK2209133392 Hong Kong AFP in English 1219 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 22 (AFP)—An Indonesian separatist Tuesday listed 51 civilians from Aceh Province on Sumatra, Indonesia, who he charged were murdered and abducted by Indonesian soldiers.

Hasan M. di Tiro, president of the Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh) separatist group, cited the date, place, time and circumstances of the alleged death and sufferings of the 51 victims.

He said one man was decapitated after being killed and another pulled from his sickbed and shot dead.

Hasan said one woman's body was defaced with burning cigarettes after she was murdered, while another man's body was returned to his family after they were told he was "killed by mistake."

Most of the civilians abducted were gruesomely tortured before being taken away to be placed in small cells in ubiquitous prisons, Hasan said.

"These by no means exhaust the long list of Indonesia's illegal prisoners in Aceh which run to hundreds of thousands," Hasan said in the list faxed from the Aceh/Sumatra National Liberation Front office in Norsborg, Sweden.

Hasan said 50,000 Acehnese civilians had died since 1989 in summary, extrajudicial executions that he said continued to be perpetrated by Indonesian soldiers.

Hasan called for international intervention to save the Acehnese and uphold the United Nations' human rights covenant and the Standard Mininum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners, which he said were being severely violated in Aceh.

Jakarta has denied the alleged atrocities against Acehnese civilians and declared that it would peacefully reaccept hundreds of them who had fled the country to escape fighting between the Indonesian army and separatists.

Philippines

Japanese Surpass Americans as Biggest Investors

HK2109090092 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Sep 92 p B-5

[Report by Fil C. Sionil]

[Text] Japanese out-ranked Americans as the country's top foreign investors in the first seven months of the year, investing $74.610 million to account for 44.22 percent of the $167.334-million total foreign equity infusion.

Central Bank statistics showed that cumulative Japanese investments, however, only aggregated $764.198 million for the period spanning almost 22 years.

On the other hand, U.S. investors while ranking only second in the list for the period in review with total equity exposure of $37.638 million, aggregate investments beginning Jan. 1970 to end July this year amounted to $1.883 billion, contributing 48.82 percent of the $3.857 billion. [sentence as published]

Investors from the British colony of Hong Kong are inching up its equity exposure in the Philippines with total infusion of $11.625 million from the period January to July 1992.

Businessmen from Netherlands and the United Kingdom landed in the top five with foreign equity of $2.602 million and $1.076 million, respectively.

Of the total $167.334 million foreign exposure, bulk of the amount, representing 66.42 percent of the aggregate roughly equivalent to $111.150 million went to manufacturing industry.

The rest of the foreign exposure is spread among financial institutions totalling some $17.972 million, commerce sector for $13.422 million and mining industry for $12.140 million.

In the manufacturing sector alone, the highest foreign investment was poured in the machinery, appliances sector getting 31.23 percent of the $111.150 million or totalling some $34.718 million.

Manila, Russia's Kuibyshev Sign Trade Agreement

HK2009073692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 20 Sep 92

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP)—The Philippines and the Central Asian region of Kuibyshev in Russia have agreed to engage in direct trade, the presidential palace said here Sunday.

The deputy governor of Kuibyshev, Alexander Latkin [name as received], and Rodolfo Arizala, the Filipino consul in New York, reached the agreement during talks there recently, a Palace statement said.

Philippine sugar, garments, shoes and other finished products will be traded for fertilizer, coal logs, timber, leather and other major semi-finished and industrial products from the Russian region, formerly known as Samara, it added.

The two sides also agreed to explore the establishment of joint ventures in manufacturing and light industry, the statement said.

Military Open To Foreign Venue for Peace Talks

HK2309032792 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 23 Sep 92 p 12

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] The military would not mind peace talks between Government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) being held in a Philippine embassy overseas.

The proposal is "worth considering," Gen. Alfredo Filler, deputy chief of staff for intelligence, Department of National Defense (DND), said recently.

The possibility of the talks being held abroad, however, is unlikely. "It's very expensive. Government will have to spend something like P500,000 [Philippine pesos] or more to send a three man team over to Europe," the general said.

The Ramos Government also refuses to be party to moves to grant the NDF belligerency status. The NDF is asking that the peace talks be held abroad, with a third party in attendance.

"The insurgency is a local problem," Gen. Filler stressed. "Holding the talks abroad, with a third party thrown in, would grant them belligerency status. In other words, they want the insurgency internationalized."

Gen. Filler was guest at the regular Monday dialogue with media at the Manila Hotel. He sat across from two other guests, Sens. Orlando Mercado and Francisco Tatad, who both think Government should consider the NDF's request for talks to be held overseas.

"That belligerency status is a matter of perception," said Sen. Mercado, chairman of the Senate defense committee, as he downplayed Government's apprehensions about the issue.

He said: "Government should open its mind. The whole world knows that we have the longest-running insurgency. If Government's case in this issue is defensible, it can be defended here or abroad. So what are they worried about?"

Sen. Tatad said: "It would be unfortunate if talks fail merely because of disagreement on the venue. The venue is not important; the talks are."

The NDF, umbrella organization of local leftist groups, including the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), fears for the security of its representatives to the peace talks if such talks are held in the country. The leftists' fears are perhaps not without basis.

Similar talks collapsed after peasant-led organizations assembling near Malacanang were shot at by anti-riot troops during the previous administration.

The demonstrators were asking for President Aquino's immediate compliance with a campaign pledge to implement land reform. Also, a top-ranking CPP chief who had emerged from the underground to act as consultant to the leftist panel in the peace talks was apprehended and jailed. Other CPP members during the talks were also apprehended.

Last Monday, Gen. Filler was asked if Jose Ma. Sison, "still the CPP chairman, in absentia," would be apprehended if he came home for the peace talks. "Unless there is prior arrangement—like a safe conduct pass is given to Mr. Sison for purposes of the peace talks—he will be arrested because there are pending cases against him. And it will take time to process these cases."

What if the peace talks fail, Gen. Filler was asked further. His answer was unintelligible.

Honasan To Form Team for Peace Negotiations

HK2309055492 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Text] Renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan will form a team to take part in the government's peace negotiations. Haydee Yorac, chairperson of the National Unification Commission, reported this to President Fidel V. Ramos.

Yorac said she hopes the peace talks will succeed because everybody is interested and cooperative. She added that she has opened communication channels with Honasan.

First-Half Balance of Payments Surplus 'Down'

HK1809032692 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 18 Sep 92 pp 1, 6

[By Ma. Gertrudes M. Chavez]

[Text] The country yielded a balance of payments (BOP) surplus of $136 million for the first semester, down 87.23% from $1.065 billion a year ago.

Central Bank data show that the non-monetary capital account (loans and foreign investments) weakened even as the trade deficit widened. Without rescheduling of debts owed to the Paris Club and the commercial banks, the BOP surplus would have become a deficit of $735 million.

The current account (receipts from trade and services) deficit was reduced by 4.9% to $580 million because of higher earnings from services. Non-merchandise trade had a surplus of $1.12 billion, up 70.9% from 1991.

Service receipts increased by 29% to $3.48 billion due mainly to huge inflows from overseas workers and tourism. Disbursements also rose by $316 million to $2.36 billion, following increased outlays for profits, earnings, dividends, interest payments, freight and merchandise insurance.

Total exports were worth $4.55 billion, up 8.2%. Earnings from electronics and garments increased by $174 million and $104 million. Last year's export growth was only 7.5%.

Imports, on the other hand grew by 12.68% to $6.69 billion from $5.94 billion. Import growth this semester was four times higher than last year's 2.8%. Top imports consisted of raw materials and intermediate goods, increasing by $354 million and $245 million. There was also a marked increase in imports of mineral fuels and lubricants as well as consumer goods.

With imports exceeding exports, the country's trade gap widened by 23.66% to $2.14 billion from the yearago level of $1.73 billion.

The surplus in non-monetary capital shrank to $31 million, or by 97.7%, from last year's $1.35 billion. Net inflow of medium- and long-term loans contracted sharply by 233.9% [as published] because of disbursements for the $1.25 billion debt buyback.

Total loan inflows added up to $1.83 billion while payments reached $2.49 billion, or a net outflow of $660 million. There was a slowdown in the loan releases of new money and pipeline loans from the Japanese Government (down by $163 million) and the Asian Development Bank (lower by $42 million). This negated the more than twofold increase in inflows from the World Bank.

In contrast, the amount of rescheduled debt went up by 25.3% to $871 million, of which nearly three-fifths is owed to commercial banks.

Net foreign investments grew 20.2% to $523 million, on account of substantial gains in portfolio investments, bank inter-branch operations, and new offshore equity.

Net availment of short-term capital increased to $355 million because of higher utilization of documents against accepiances and open accounts. Revaluation gains from discounts earned in debt reduction schemes grew almost threefold to $610 million from last year's $214 million.

Thailand

Royal Decree Names Chuan Likphai Prime Minister

BK2309105292 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1020 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Royal command appointing prime minister; read by Phaisit Phitphatthanakun, National Assembly secretary general—live]

[Text] Announcement on appointment of prime minister.

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has decreed that it be announced that, whereas the election has already been held in accordance with the constitution, the cabinet which administered the country must end its term. Furthermore, the president of the House of Representatives has informed him that the process has been carried out in accordance with the democratic system; therefore, the king deems that Chuan Likphai is the person who should be entrusted to hold the post of prime minister. Empowered by Article 159 of the 1991 Constitution, amended by the fourth constitution amendment of 1992, he graciously appoints Chuan Likphai as prime minister to administer the country from this moment onward.

Announced on 23 September 1992, being the 47th year of the reign of the present king.

Countersigned by: Marut Bunnak, president of the House of Representatives.

Decree Names House President, Vice Presidents

BK2209131092 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Royal decree appointing the new House president and House vice presidents]

[Text] His royal signature: King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

His Majesty the King has decreed that it be announced that whereas the House of Representatives voted on 22 September 1992 to elect the following president and vice presidents of the House of Representatives and vice presidents:

1. Marut Bunnak as president of the House of Representatives,
2. Wanmuhamatno Matha as first vice president,
3. Thawin Phraison as second vice president.

The above persons have thus been appointed president and vice presidents of the House of Representatives per Article 119 of the Constitution from this date.

Announced on 22 September 1992, being the 47th year under reign of the present king.

Countersigned by: Police General Phao Sarasin, deputy prime minister.

Anan Receives Congratulations From President Bush

BK2309013192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 92 p 3

[Text] United States President George Bush has sent a message to Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun congratulating him for holding a successful election.

The message was handed over to Mr Anan by US Ambassador to Thailand David Lambertson who paid a courtesy call on the caretaker premier yesterday.

Asked about Section 301 of the US Trade Act Mr Anan said the matter was not discussed during the meeting.

By law the Office of the US Trade Representative is required to submit to Congress by October 11 its annual report on Thailand's compliance with the US Trade Act.

Mr Anan said the US understands well that Thailand has been through an election and the new government would not be in office before the end of this month or even early next month.

He said he raised this fact with Mr Lambertson to let the US understand that the new government will need some time to formulate its response to Section 301.

Minister Wants Burmese Karens Out of Border Area

BK2209012192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 92 p 10

[Text] Interior Minister Phao Sarasin yesterday called for an end to the presence in Thailand of foreign forces operating along the Thai-Burmese border.

Pol Gen [Police General] Phao, referring to Karen tribespeople who reportedly guard marijuana plantations in border areas, said they must be pushed back by the Thai police force now operating in the area of Prachuap Khiri Khan and Phet Buri provinces.

A nine-member Border Patrol Police [BPP] team was sent into the area last month to investigate the marijuana plantations, but only four managed to return last week. One of the BPP officers and a Karen guide were killed in a clash and four other members of the team went missing while on patrol in the rugged terrain.

Pol Gen Phao denied any knowledge of reports that a former Phet Buri MP is behind the marijuana plantations in that area. But he said the increased problems involving narcotics were behind the decision to place the secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board under the direct command of the prime minister.

Burmese Help Sought in Raid on Drug Enclave

BK2209015392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 92 p A1

[Text] Phetburi—The Border Patrol Police will ask the Burmese army to participate in a joint offensive to try to dislodge the armed forces of a drug-producing ethnic minority group from this border province, sources said.

Border patrol police sources said the little-known minority group, the Karang, from Burma had been growing marijuana and opium poppies and producing heroin in Kaeng Krajan subdistrict for the past three years.

The sources said the Karang received financial backing from Taiwan-based drug traffickers as well as certain influential Thai politicians in Phet Buri and Prachuap Kiri Khan to produce marijuana and heroin in an area covering about 5,000 rai, believed to be one of Thailand's largest drug-producing areas.

They said authorities had found that Bt [baht] 1 billion had been transferred to the western border provinces of Ranong, Phet Buri and Kanchanaburi early this month. The sources said they believe the money had nothing to do with vote buying in the provinces during the general election on Sept 13 but suspected that it was destined for the drug producing minority group.

"Based on our reconnaissance, we believe the heavily-armed Karang forces could defend their fortified main base from an attack by four platoons of troops for up to 15 days," one of the sources said. "They may even have an artillery battery of their own."

The sources said aerial pictures taken during the past few days indicated that the minority forces were preparing to defend their base against any attack by the border police.

They said the Karang minority group was made up of remnants of the Communist Party of Burma and Communist Party of Thailand guerrillas.

The sources said border police could face heavy casualties if they decided to launch an offensive against the minority group's main base by themselves. They said the main base, located inside Thailand, was surrounded by outposts for a radius of 20 kilometres.

There are three heroin-producing plants, a modern hospital, schools and other basic utilities in areas controlled by the minority forces, according to the sources.

Some 1,000 border patrol police have been deployed in various positions in Phet Buri awaiting the order to attack the Karang forces.

A nine-man border patrol team was attacked last month during a reconnaissance operation into the area controlled by the minority group, located north of Phetchabun's Kaengkrajan subdistrict.

Four members of another nine-man border patrol team, that went missing near the main base of the Karang in August, were rescued three weeks later. The other four patrolmen and a Karen jungle guide were killed in clashes with minority troops guarding a marijuana plantation near the Thai-Burmese border.

The border patrol police were sent into the areas after being asked by the Agriculture Ministry to find out about encroachment on a designated national forest reserve by a minority group from Burma.

The sources quoted a Karang informant, who claimed he had been to one of the heroin-producing plants in areas controlled by the Karang forces, as saying that he had spotted a number of Westerners in white gowns similar to those donned by physicians. But it was not known who these foreigners were, they said.

They said the border patrol police were in the process of negotiating with Burma's regional army opposite Phet Buri to try to persuade them to take part in the drive against the minority group. The result of the talks was still not known.

The sources said the border patrol police force was also trying to enlist the help of Karen minority forces in the offensive against the Karang and was given a positive response from the Karennis, who denied any link to the drug production.

Army Commander Reviews Border Situation

BK2309091192 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Speaking to reporters at the Army auditorium this morning, Army commander General Wimon Wongwanit said the reported threat against the government of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun was the work of those who harbored ill intention toward the country or were mentally sick, adding that nobody should pay any attention to it and the mass media should refrain from propagating such news because it can affect the country's economy. However, police authorities have been providing security for the government. Meanwhile, the military intelligence network had not detected any unusual movement. It is believed that such a threat will have no effect on stability of the new government.

Touching on the frequent plundering of Thai villages along the Thai-Cambodian border, the Army commander said that there are now a lot of problems in Cambodia. As the Cambodian factions are working out a cease-fire, some runaway soliders have become robbers. However, military units have been deployed along the border areas to wipe out the bandits as well as arms dealers.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Burmese border, the Army commander said there was no cause for concern. The Burmese troops have been suppressing the Karens only inside their country. He also denied as untrue the report on the violation of Thai airspace by [Burmese] logistics aircraft. If that happened, the radar would detect it.

Asked about the cooperation with the Burmese Government in narcotics suppression, the Army commander said the governments, not the military, of the two countries will have to hold talks on this matter.

Daily Reviews Anan's Economic Accomplishments

BK2209024792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 92 p A6

[From the BANGKOK POST "Business Desk": "Highlights of Economic Programmes of the Anan II Administration"]

[Text] **Resolved:**

—Awarding the provincial one-million-line telephone project without hitches. The winner was Loxley (Bangkok) Co.

—Removal of Phaibun Limpaphayom as managing director of the Telephone Organization of Thailand [TOT], to an inactive post at the Transport and Communications Ministry. Successfully appointing Rungrot Siprasoetsuk, director-general of Aviation Department as chairman of the TOT.

—Overhaul of the board of directors of Thai Airways International. Successfully appointing the airline's first civilian chairman, Pandit Bunyaphana, permanent secretary for finance, and first civilian president Chatchai Bunya-Anan.

—Reducing military domination on the board of directors of the Communications Authority of Thailand and the Expressways and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand. Appointing Chawalit Thanachanan, former governor of the Bank of Thailand, as chairman of both agencies.

—Approving Bangkok International Banking Facility, an offshore funding unit to serve mainly Indochina.

—Approving the sale of two refinery units to Thai Oil Co.

—Stopping Lavalin's Skytrain project and setting up instead a new state-owned mass transit authority to take over the investment and speed up the project implementation.

—Beginning the disbursement of environment funds in Phatthaya and Phuket.

—Deciding to privatize EGAT [Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand] and forming limited companies of the two electricity distributing agencies; and allowing the Provincial Waterworks Authority to set up a private water distribution subsidiary on the Eastern Seaboard.

—Preparing to break Sahawiriya Co's monopoly in the production of hot-rolled steel once demand exceeds 1.8 million tonnes a year.

—Raising Bangkok bus fares and expressway tolls.

—Approved the listing of PTT [Petroleum Authority of Thailand] Exploration and Production Co. Concluded gas purchase agreement with Indonesia.

Unfinished business; potential time bombs:

—Failing to come up with items in the fast-track list of the Asean Free Trade Area [AFTA]. Ambiguity in the establishment of the AFTA Council. Thailand has a commitment to reduce the tariffs on most of manufacturing goods to less than 30 per cent, starting next year.

—No progress in the bidding for two new TV private stations on the UHF band.

—The new government is left to decide whether to waive royalties on foreign owned refineries in order to create fairer competition with domestic refineries.

—The US is to decide whether Thailand has provided adequate protection for US copyrights on Oct 11 before an annual revision of the US trade watch-list to be announced next April. The new government needs to have further discussions with the European Community to solve the ongoing dispute over the "massive piracy" of EC music recordings in Thailand.

—The Anan government's resolution to ban private reforestation in reserved forests.

—Resolution to float electricity prices.

Coalition Split Over Choice of Defense Minister

BK2309072192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 92 p 1,3

[Text] The prospective coalition members are divided over the choice of the new defence minister, with the Phalang Tham Party giving its backing to Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phichit Kunlanawit.

Democrat Party secretary-general Maj-Gen Sanan Khachonprasat was said yesterday to be seriously considering a proposal from supporters, including Democrat leader Chuan Likphai, for him to take the Defence portfolio.

Another prospective coalition member, the New Aspiration Party is said to favour outgoing Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun for the position.

Coalition sources said members had yet to agree to a choice with the possibility that Maj-Gen Sanan may agree to become the Democrats' nominee for the post.

"It is very possible the post may be taken by the party secretary general or its leader," said one informed source.

The source said Mr Chuan had also been urged by his supporters to take up the post.

Both Mr Chuan and Army Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit are southerners. Mr Chuan is a native of Trang and Gen Wimon of Surat Thani Province.

But the source said Mr Chuan has urged Maj-Gen Sanan to consider the position.

"Many senior military men have phoned him (Maj-Gen Sanan) to express their support and said there was no need for the coalition to appoint an outsider to the job," said one source close to the party secretary-general.

One senior army general told the BANGKOK POST last night that tensions in the Army would be heightened if Gen Phichit was appointed to the top defence post.

The general, a commanding officer in Bangkok, said the new defence minister should be neutral and the selection could backfire if the Democrats made a wrong decision.

"Khun Chuan would be a fine choice for the top defence post. He is a politician acceptable to senior military men. If he takes the post himself he could appoint someone else to assist him at the ministry," said the officer.

The source said Maj-Gen Sanan was also an acceptable candidate.

One army colonel who controls a regiment said the Democrats should be careful when selecting the person to take charge of the Defence portfolio.

"Gen Wanchai is thought to be close to NAP leader (Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut) and so his appointment might cause problems. Gen Phichit is too aggressive and he might order a purge of the Army if he is the new defence minister. This would cause tension which would directly affect the new government," the colonel said.

He also said the Army wanted a neutral defence minister who would not interfere in military affairs.

"If Khun Chuan takes the post himself, he will be welcome. We also don't mind if Maj-Gen Sanan is nominated," he said.

A Democrat source said the party would make its final decision in the next few days after the official announcement of Mr Chuan as new premier.

Phalang Tham executive member Chaiwat Sinsuwong said he favoured Gen Phichit because of his thorough knowledge of the Army.

He also said Gen Phichit had good connections and was widely accepted in the armed forces.

Mr Chaiwat said it had been decided to make the Defence portfolio a nonpartisan post.

"If the Democrats take it over, then we may need to renegotiate the Cabinet line-up," he said.

Mr Chuan yesterday said the choice of defence minister was being worked out by a coordinating committee with members from each of the four alliance members.

Anan, Cabinet Ministers Threatened

BK2309011792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 92 p A2

[Text] Three foreign airlines were warned by an unidentified person yesterday that their aircraft would be "destroyed" if they carried outgoing caretaker Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun or four other Cabinet members.

The warning was faxed to the offices of Swiss Air, Gulf Air and British Airways. The faxed warnings were signed "Transparency Busting Group". The targeted cabinet members, apart from Anan, included Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo, Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on, Justice Minister Wichian Wattanakhun and Science Minister Phaichit Uathawikun.

Government spokesman Montri Chenwitthayakan yesterday said the government had ordered government agencies concerned to investigate the matter.

He added that a similar message had been faxed to Government House yesterday afternoon.

Montri said the government has been trying to solve national problems and had listened to others' opinions whenever there was a conflict; for example, the protest against the government's restructuring of the Judicial Commission.

However, Montri insisted that the threat had nothing to do with the controversial executive decree issued to restructure the judiciary recently.

A judge protesting the government's restructuring plan for the judiciary, Supradit Hulasingha, yesterday denied any knowledge of the threat.

He said that protesting judges had not even considered such an "evil idea".

There was a report that Prime Minister-designate Chuan Likphai also received a similar message, although Chuan was not listed as one of the targets.

Chuan said yesterday that people should not pay much attention to the threat.

"We should not be too alarmed by such a threat," he added.

However, Chuan said the five people directly targeted in the message have contributed greatly to the country and should not be discouraged in their jobs.

Otherwise, the country would come to harm, he added.

Vietnam

Assembly Elects Le Duc Anh New State President

BK2309102692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] The first session of the National Assembly entered its fourth day of work on Wednesday, 23 September. The National Assembly elected its leaders. Mr. Nong Duc Manh was elected chairman of the National Assembly, and Mr. Nguyen Ha Phan, Phung Van Tuu, and Dang Quan Thuy were elected as vice chairmen. The Standing Committee comprising 13 members including two women.

Mr. Le Duc Anh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee was elected President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Also at this session, deputies heard a report by Mr. Pham Van Kiet, vice chairman and secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee on voters' suggestions before the election of the Ninth National Assembly on 19 July.

New Assembly Chairman, Standing Committee Elected

BK2309074992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Report from station correspondent, with portion recorded, on Ninth National Assembly's first session, 23 September morning proceedings]

[Text] Dear friends: This morning, 23 September, the Ninth National Assembly worked in the conference hall. Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Eighth National Assembly, directed the session. The National Assembly heard Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, eighth term, who presented a report to help the deputies decide on the composition of the Ninth National Assembly Standing Committee, and also the number of vice chairmen and members of this committee. Comrade Vo Chi Cong also presented the list of candidates standing for the election of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Ninth National Assembly Standing Committee. The National Assembly voted and approved the list of 13 members of the National Assembly Standing Committee comprising the chairman and three vice chairmen of the National Assembly, plus nine members of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Previously, the National Assembly elected members of the vote tabulation committee with Comrade Ha Quang Du, deputy from Tuyen Quang Province, being selected the committee's chairman. Three hundred ninety-two National Assembly deputies present at the session then voted to elect the chairman and vice chairmen of the National Assembly, as well as members of the National Assembly Standing Committee. The results are as follows:

—Comrade Nong Duc Manh, deputy from Lang Son Province, was elected chairman of the Ninth National Assembly with 97.21 percent of the vote.

—The following comrades were elected vice chairmen of the Ninth National Assembly:

1. Nguyen Ha Phan, deputy from Can Tho Province, with 98.98 percent of the vote;
2. Dang Quan Thuy, deputy from Vinh Phu Province, with 96.20 percent of the vote; and
3. Phung Van Tuu, deputy from Vinh Phu Province, with 95.44 percent of the vote.

—The following comrades were elected members of the Ninth National Assembly Standing Committee:

1. Vu Dinh Cu, deputy from Hanoi, with 82.78 percent of the vote;
2. Tran Thi Tam Dan, deputy from Hanoi, with 89.62 percent of the vote;
3. YNgong Nie Kdam, deputy from Dac Lac Province, with 95.44 percent of the vote;
4. Mai Thuc Lan, deputy from Ha Bac Province, with 80 percent of the vote;
5. Vu Mao, deputy from Nam Ha Province, with 93.92 percent of the vote;
6. Hoang Bich Son, deputy from Binh Thuan Province, with 97.47 percent of the vote;
7. Phan Minh Tanh, deputy from Dong Thap Province, with 96.71 percent of the vote;
8. Nguyen Thi Than, deputy from Nam Ha Province, with 91.39 percent of the vote; and
9. Ha Manh Tri, deputy from Thai Binh Province, with 96.71 percent of the vote.

Also at this morning's session, the National Assembly heard a report by Comrade Pham Van Kiet, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee, introducing the views presented to the Ninth National Assembly by voters nationwide.

Dear comrades: After being elected chairman of the Ninth National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Nong Duc Manh read a thank-you note. He said:

[Begin Nong Duc Manh recording] Dear Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, advisor to the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, eighth term; Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Eighth National Assembly; and comrade National Assembly deputies: On behalf of deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly Standing Committee and in my own name, I would like to express our appreciation for the confidence that the Ninth National Assembly has put in us. Please accept our sincere expressions of gratitude to the National Assembly. [applause]

We fully realize that on behalf of compatriots and combatants nationwide and through their votes, National Assembly deputies have entrusted us with very important and heavy tasks.

Dear National Assembly deputies: In carrying on the tasks of the previous National Assembly, the newly-elected Ninth National Assembly has a heavy responsibility to fulfill: namely, enforcing the 1992 Constitution and continuing to institutionalize it in accordance with the party's renovative line, thus contributing to formulating a perfect legal system capable of effectively improving socioeconomic relations to make them suitable to a market-oriented economy in keeping with socialist orientations; building a law-governed Vietnamese state; and making our people's goals for the years ahead come true—namely by safeguarding peace, leading our country out of socioeconomic crisis, firmly consolidating political stability, making the people rich and the country powerful, and effectively defending national independence.

Dear National Assembly deputies: I am positive that being fully aware of their responsibility toward the

people, deputies to the Ninth National Assembly will work out effective measures to effect changes for the better in all aspects of social life. As immediate objectives, through their activities deputies to the Ninth National Assembly will promptly build and perfect the state legal system governing socioeconomic structures and defining citizens' basic duties and rights, upgrade the efficiency of the National Assembly's role in overseeing the operations of state agencies, and reach correct decisions on other important issues.

In order to fulfill our heavy responsibility toward our compatriots and combatants nationwide, as National Assembly deputies we must make constant efforts to improve the quality of our activities, enhance the efficiency of our sessions and other activities of the National Assembly, maintain regular contacts with the people, listen to voters' aspirations and convey them to the National Assembly and state agencies, and fully discharge our duties as stipulated under the Constitution and the law on organization of the National Assembly.

Under the party's leadership, with the wholehearted support of our compatriots and combatants nationwide, and thanks to the close cooperation among National Assembly deputies, we pledge our determination to do all we can to fulfill our assignments and prove ourselves worthy of the confidence the National Assembly deputies and the people nationwide have put in us. It is our hope that deputies to the National Assembly will continue to enjoy good health and positively contribute to making the first session of the Ninth National Assembly a fine success. Thank you. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Dear friends: After Comrade Nong Duc Manh finished reading his message of thanks, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Eighth National Assembly, shook hands with and embraced Comrade Nong Duc Manh amid the prolonged applause of National Assembly deputies in the conference hall.

This afternoon the National Assembly will continue to work in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall to elect the head of state of the SRV.

New Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh Profiled

BK2309073592 Hanoi VNA in English 0544 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23—Following is a short biography of Nong Duc Manh who was elected chairman of the National Assembly at this morning plenary meeting of the National Assembly.

Nong Duc Manh is a member of the Tay ethnic minority born in 1940 in Bac Thai Province.

He joined the revolution in 1958 and the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1963. Starting as a forest worker he graduated from the Institute of Forest Technology in Leningrad (former Soviet Union) and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School.

He has assumed the following functions: director of the Phu Luong Forestry Farm in Bac Thai Province, vice-chairman and chairman of the People's Committee of Bac Thai, secretary of the party committee of Bac Thai, elected alternate member of the Central Committee of the party at the 6th party congress in 1986, a full member in March 1989, appointed head of the Commission for Nationalities of the party Central Committee in September 1989, elected deputy to the Eighth National Assembly in a by-election in 1989 and appointed vice-chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the National Assembly.

In June 1991, at the seventh party congress he was reelected to the party Central Committee and appointed to the Political Bureau. In July 1992 he was elected deputy to the current Ninth National Assembly.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.